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SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. I, PART I.

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LLANTRISSANT CASTLE.

BY JOHN STUART CORBETT, ESQ.

OF the early history of Llantrissant but very little is known from really authentic sources.

In considering the history of this, or any place in the hill districts of Glamorgan, it is most important to remember that Fitz-Hamon's conquest, in the time of William Rufus, was very far from complete. The great Lordships of Senghenydd, Miscin and Glynrhondda, comprising the whole of the north-east of the county, remained in the hands of Welsh Lords until about the middle of the thirteenth century.

I am aware that it has been stated that these lands were granted to the Welsh Chiefs, or permitted by Fitz-Hamon to be retained by them, and we certainly find the Norman Lords of Glamorgan confirming grants by Welshmen, and purporting to act as overlords on some occasions; but the substantial fact seems to be that these districts remained practically unsubdued, and that until the time of Richard de Clare and his son Gilbert, the Lords of Glamorgan had but little practical control in the Lordships above named. Still, it is possible that a portion of the great Lordship now known as Miscin, which extends from the Brecknockshire border on the north to the parish of Llandaff on the south, may have been annexed earlier than the period at which the whole was seized

by Richard de Clare, and a castle erected at Llantrissant.

The difficulty is, that in that case we must suppose Llantrissant itself not to have been the seat of the Welsh Chieftain's government; and I am not aware of any other place having at any time been reputed to be the head of the Lordship.

Mr. Clark, in his *Land of Morgan*, p. 48, speaking of Robert, Earl of Gloucester (died 1147), says: "Earl Robert seems also to have built a castle at Llantrissant," but quotes no authority.

Rhys Myrkye (J. A. Corbett's edition, p. 53), makes a similar statement, though not in positive terms.

A document from the *Penrice MSS.*, printed in Mr. Clark's *Cartæ et alia Munimenta quæ ad Dominium de Glamorgan pertinent* (which I refer to hereafter as *Cartæ*), vol. iii, p. 424, refers to "ballivi castrorum de Neth et Landtrissen." This document is dated 1246, and shows that a castle then existed here. This is about the date at which, according to Mr. Clark's *Genealogies of Glamorgan*, p. 98, Howel ap Meredith, the last Welsh Lord of Miskin, was dispossessed by Richard de Clare. The fact that he was expelled is confirmed by the *Brut y Tywysogion* (Rolls edition, 1860, p. 333), which under date 1246 says that he had been "entirely dispossessed by the Earl of Clare."

At p. 48 of the *Land of Morgan*, Mr. Clark expresses the opinion that the fragment remaining of Llantrissant Castle is probably referable to the reign of Henry III or Edward I. If so, it appears possible that it may have been erected by Richard de Clare immediately after the expulsion of Howel ap Meredith. In an extent or inquisition probably taken on the death of Richard de Clare, 1262 (*Cartæ* i, p. 111), the "borough rent" is mentioned, amounting to 13s. 4d. This is the earliest instance of which I am aware of a reference to the borough. From the very small amount of the borough rent (when we remember that the rent of

each burgage was 12*d.*), it may perhaps be inferred that the borough was then recently founded.

At the date of the inquisition on the death of Gilbert de Clare (1295), the immediately preceding period had been an exceedingly troublous one, through the serious Welsh rising which took place in that year. Though I have no direct authority for the statement, it appears highly probable that Llantrissant may have suffered severely at that time, for the Miscin inquisition (which in the ordinary course would have been taken at Llantrissant) was taken at St. Fagan's, February 21st, 1296, and the borough of Llantrissant is not even named in it. In the inquisition on the death of Joan de Clare (1307), the Castle is referred to, and it is stated that there were in the town of Llantrissant 145½ burgages rendering £7 5*s.* 6*d.* It refers to five other burgages as having been destroyed in war. In 1314, in the inquisition on the death of Gilbert de Clare, the third and last of that name, killed at Bannockburn, there are said to have been 187 burgages, besides 29 waste burgages. Then followed (1315-16) the insurrection of Llewelyn Bren; and in the account of John Giffard de Brimmesfeld, Custos from April 20th, 1316, to September 20th following (*Cartæ* i, p. 243), we find that 97 burgages only paid rent, while 90 had been destroyed (by the adherents of Llewelyn). It will be noticed that the total is 187, agreeing exactly with the inquisition of 1314.

In the same account, under the outlays on the Castle, occur particulars of sums for digging stone, lime, mason's work, etc., for repairing a certain chamber (camera) of the Castle, "broken by the Welsh in the War." The total is £2 19*s.* 4*d.*, so that the damage to the Castle does not seem to have been great.

Llantrissant, after Llewelyn Bren's rising, did not long remain in peace, for there is a statement in Holinshed's chronicle to the effect that, in 1321, when Hugh le Despenser (who had obtained the Lordship of Glamorgan by his marriage with Eleanor, one of

the three sisters and co-heiresses of the last Gilbert de Clare) had rendered himself obnoxious, the Earls of Lancaster and Hereford, with others (amongst whom were some Glamorgan Barons) combined to amend the state of the realm. Some of them, in May 1321, took Newport, and came thence into Glamorgan, when they took Cardiff, Caerphilly, Llantrissant, and other places, spoiled goods, collected rents, and burnt manor houses, and also burnt and destroyed writings and evidences. It may have been on this occasion that the older charters of the borough of Llantrissant were destroyed; though this, of course, is mere speculation.

An event which should be referred to in writing of Llantrissant is the capture, in or near the place, of King Edward II in 1386. In that year Queen Isabella returned from France with Roger Mortimer, her son, Prince Edward, and a considerable force.

The King and Hugh le Despenser, Lord of Glamorgan, endeavoured to take refuge at Lundy Island, but failing to land, they came to Neath Abbey. Shortly afterwards, the King was at Caerphilly Castle. From thence, October 29th, 1326, he sent a letter to Rees ap Griffith, directing him to levy men in the County of Pembroke and parts adjacent, and to bring them to his aid (Rymer's *Fædera*). This evidently met with no success, no could Hugh le Despenser obtain support in his own Lordship. The King was shortly afterwards taken prisoner at or in the neighbourhood of Llantrissant, Hugh le Despenser being also taken at or about the same time, and both given up to the Queen at Hereford, where Despenser was executed, November, 1326.

After the subjugation of North Wales by King Edward I, and the bringing of the hill Lordships of Glamorgan under the direct control of the chief Lords, Llantrissant Castle, like Caerphilly and others, would doubtless become of less importance than formerly.

Whether the Castle was allowed to fall into decay, or was ruined by Owen Glyndwr (as I have seen

somewhere stated), I do not know, but Leland states that it was a ruin in his time, though part seems to have been maintained, for he says : " And at this Castell is the Prison for Miskin and Glin Rodeney " (Glyn-rhondda). He mentions a tower called " Giguran " or Raven Tower. From that time to this no doubt the history of the Castle has been one of continual decay, until only the " fragment " mentioned by Mr. Clark is left. Possibly the portion of a tower still left standing may be the Raven Tower of Leland.

It may be of interest to add a few words as to the ancient borough of Llantrissant, which is still a Parliamentary borough ; having, together with Cardiff and Cowbridge, the privilege of returning a member of the House of Commons.

The extraordinary growth of Cardiff during the present century has caused the two contributory boroughs to be almost forgotten, and the member representing the three towns is usually referred to as " the member for Cardiff." Nevertheless, he is in fact member for Cardiff, Cowbridge, and Llantrissant. The earliest charter, the terms of which are known, is that of Hugh le Despenser, Lord of Glamorgan, granted May 4th, 1346. This is known, together with some intermediate charters, through an inspeximus in an extant charter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who became Lord of Glamorgan in right of his wife, Isabel le Despenser. The charters are as follows :

Hugh le Despenser, May 4th, 1346. This charter granted to the burgesses of Llantrissant the usual privileges conferred by the Lords upon the Glamorgan boroughs, such as freedom from toll throughout the whole Lordship, and " the same liberties as they were wont to have in the time of our ancestors, and as our burgesses of Cardiff have by our grant."

This passage, and the fact that the charter assumes the existence of burgesses and a portreeve, shows that this could not have been the earliest charter granted ; though, as no older charters are referred to, it may be

presumed that they had been destroyed. It will be remembered that the extent of 1262, above referred to, speaks of "borough rent."

An account of Bartholomew de Badlesmere, who was Custos of the County immediately after the death of the last De Clare, at Bannockburn, in 1314, refers to the Constable of the Castle and the Portreeve (Public Record Office).

The charter of Hugh le Despenser speaks of "bailiffs of the same town who shall have been elected by the burgesses themselves." It is suggested, however, that this may have been an error of the scribe, for it is clear that the principal elected officer was always the Portreeve. The hundred Courts were to be held before the Constable, who was appointed by the Lord.

The next charter was that of Edward le Despenser, nephew and successor of Hugh, July 2nd, 1358.

Then follows that of Thomas, son of Edward, February, 1397.

Richard, son of Thomas le Despenser, died under age, and the Lordship descended to his sister Isabel, daughter of Thomas; who married, first, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, and afterwards Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Richard, Earl of Worcester, granted a further charter, dated August 14th, 1421; and then follows the extant charter of Richard, Earl of Warwick, dated October 20th, 1424, in which all the foregoing charters are inspected and confirmed.

This is printed in Mr. Clark's *Carta*, vol. ii, p. 104, though with some typographical errors. The original is in part in very imperfect condition.

It is to be noted that Llantrissant is not included in the Royal Charter of Edward II, under which the burgesses of Cardiff, Usk, Caerleon, Newport, Cowbridge, Neath, and Kenfig, were to be free of certain tolls, etc., throughout England and Aquitaine. It is the only one of the Glamorgan boroughs not included, but the writer is unable to suggest any reason for its being omitted.

It seems probable that the object of Hugh le Despenser in obtaining this charter of the King was to conciliate and obtain the support of the burgesses of the towns. Llantrissant may either have been notoriously hostile, or too much ruined by what took place in 1321 to be worth consideration.

In what manner the Portreeve was elected in early times is not known, but in modern times three Aldermen were presented by the Jury of the Court Leet, out of whom the Constable of the Castle chose one as Portreeve.

This practice continued until 1886, when, under the Municipal Corporation Act, 1883, the old Corporation was abolished, and the existing Town Trust appointed to manage the property of the borough.

THE VAN.

BY JOHN STUART CORBETT, ESQ.

THIS old mansion, now for the most part in ruins, but in part used as a farmhouse, is situate on rising ground somewhat more than half a mile east of Caerphilly. It was for a considerable time the principal house of the old Glamorgan family known as Lewis of Van. The Lewises are said to have descended from the old Welsh Lords of Senghenydd, including the chieftain Ivor Bach, who took prisoner William, Earl of Gloucester, in Cardiff Castle, in the year (according to the *Annals of Margam*), 1158.

Much information with regard to the family will be found in Mr. G. T. Clark's *Glamorgan Genealogies*, p. 38, etc. They were undoubtedly large landowners in Senghenydd from an early period, though the Van house was not built (or, at all events, not completed) until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The name of Lewis first became fixed as a surname at about the same time.

In the reign of Henry VIII the head of the family was Lewis ap Richard, whose son Edward, according to the Welsh custom, was called Edward Lewis. His son and successor Thomas, instead of being called Thomas Edward, was known as Thomas Lewis, and Lewis has since remained the family name. Lewis ap Richard was of Pont-yr-un, or Pont Rhun, near Merthyr, which still belongs to Lord Windsor, the successor in title of the Lewis family. His son, Edward Lewis, was of the Van, and, Mr. Clark considers, probably built the older part of the house. Thomas Lewis, son of Edward, probably built the more important part of the mansion, and either he or his father enclosed the neighbouring deer park, some fragments of the walls of which are said still to remain.

A Survey of the Earl of Pembroke's Manors has the following: "Edward Lewis holds divers tenements, whereof one is called Tyr Vane." The date of this is September 18th, 1570.

Edward Lewis, therefore, seems to have been living in 1570. I am not aware of the date of his death. His son Thomas died November 2nd, 1593, and the inquisition taken on his death describes him as having died seized of "a capital messuage called le Vanne," and other large estates held of Henry, Earl of Pembroke, as of his Manor of Senghenydd.

Rhys Myrkye, writing about 1578, gives a list of parks in Glamorgan, and amongst them mentions "Vann newly inclosed" (J. A. Corbett's edition, p. 113).

It may be remarked that, though he also gives a list of "Dovehouses," he makes no mention of the very large columbarium at The Van, so that either his list is incomplete, or (as is quite possible), the columbarium had not then been erected. There is no doubt that in building The Van, Caerphilly Castle, then falling into ruin, was largely drawn upon for materials.

No one can examine The Van with any care without remarking, even in the ruins which remain, many dressed stones, evidently not intended for their present positions, but taken from another building. If there were any doubt upon this matter, it would be set at rest by a counterpart of a lease which still exists. By the lease Henry, Earl of Pembroke (then Lord of Senghenydd and owner of the Castle), demised to Thomas Lewis, and his sons Edward and George, for their lives, amongst other premises, Caerphilly Castle. Upon the back of the counterpart is endorsed a memorandum that it should be lawful for Thomas Lewis and his sons, during the lease, "to take out and carie awaie from the within namyd Castles (*sic*) of Caerphilly suche and so many of the stones thereof as to the said Thomas Lewys Edward and George or any of them shall seme convenient and mete for the neces-

earie buildings of the saide Thomas Lewys at his house called the Vann, without any allowance or payment therefor to be made to the said Erle his heires or assignes." The date is July 31st, 1583.

That Thomas Lewis fully availed himself of the privilege thus granted, the state of Caerphilly Castle attests, for almost all its dressed stone, from fireplaces, windows, and the side of the great hall facing the courtyard, has been carried away. This Thomas Lewis was one of the "Commissioners" employed by the Earl of Pembroke in the management of his Welsh estates.

It is, perhaps, a point worthy of consideration, though I do not feel competent to offer a definite opinion upon it, whether the great destruction which has been wrought at some period upon the great towers of Caerphilly (evidently by gunpowder), may have taken place at this time to facilitate the use of the place as a quarry. It will be noticed that the grant is confined to "stones." No mention is made of lead, wood, or other materials, of which at one time there must have been a large quantity. This may indicate that the Castle had already been despoiled of these. The fact that not the faintest tradition remains of the destruction of the towers may, perhaps, be more readily accounted for by supposing that it was carried out in time of peace, for the purpose of getting material for building, than in any other way.

Thomas Lewis was succeeded by his son, Sir Edward Lewis, knighted 1603. Like his father and grandfather, he made considerable additions to the family estates, and in January or February, 1616, purchased St. Fagan's Castle from William Herbert (afterwards of Cogan Pill). It may be mentioned that St. Fagan's had not long belonged to the Herberts, having been purchased of John Gibbon in 1586 by Nicholas Herbert, father of William. After the purchase of St. Fagan's, the Lewis family had at least four considerable houses near Cardiff, viz., The Van, St. Fagan's, Penmark Place, and a town house in Cardiff itself.

Though for several generations the Lewis family continued to be described as of The Van, I have not been able to ascertain to what extent they in fact resided there, or at what date it was allowed to fall into decay; though from what is said below, it will appear probable that this has been the state of things since the earlier part of the eighteenth century.

By marriages and otherwise, the family became possessed of considerable estates in various English counties, and the fact of their owning these, as well as St. Fagan's Castle, etc., may easily have led to The Van being neglected.

A Thomas Lewis (died November, 1736), was the last male head of the elder line of the Lewis family. Mr. Clark says of him (*Genealogies of Glamorgan*, p. 52): "He is usually described as of Soberton (Hants.) In Glamorgan he seems to have preferred St. Fagan's, and to have utterly turned his back upon Van."

Elizabeth Lewis, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Lewis, married Other, third Earl of Plymouth; and from this marriage Lord Windsor, the present noble owner of the old Lewis estates in Glamorganshire, is descended.

The arms of the Lewis family were: Sable, a lion rampant, argent.

There is what is known as the Lewis Chapel, forming part of Bedwas Church, where some of the earlier members of the family are said to have been buried, but no monument or memorial now remains in that place.

CASTELL-Y-MYNACH.

BY JOHN STUART CORBETT, ESQ.

THIS is a former mansion house of a branch of the Mathew family, situate in the parish of Penttyrch and Lordship of Miscin. It is situate about half a mile north of the main road from Cardiff to Llantrissant, and a quarter of a mile from the road leading from Groesfaen to Penttyrch. Whence it derives its name I am not aware. It certainly appears to have been in lay hands from a period long before the dissolution of the monasteries; and I cannot trace any connection with this place of any of the monasteries which, after the Norman Conquest, owned land in this county.

The following facts are gathered for the most part from Mr. G. T. Clark's *Genealogies of Glamorgan*.

Sir Mathew ap Evan, of Llandaff, living 4 Richard II (1380-81) was the father of Robert Mathew (second son).

This Robert married a lady who was heiress of Castell-y-Mynach, and his descendants for several generations seemed to have lived at the place, and were people of consideration in the county. Some members of the family were sheriffs.

Charles Mathew, ninth in descent from the Robert above named, married Cecil, daughter and heiress of David Jenkins of Hensol, towards the end of the seventeenth century, and had issue Cecil, sole heiress, who died 1720.

She married Charles Talbot, who became Lord Chancellor in 1734, and died 1737, having been created Baron Talbot of Hensol.

Their son William, Lord Talbot of Hensol, and owner of Castell-y-Mynach, was created Earl Talbot, 1761, and in 1780 Baron Dynevor, with remainder, failing male issue, to his daughter. William, Earl

Talbot, left an only daughter, Cecil, who was Baroness Dynevor in her own right. She was born 1735, married, 1756, George Rice, of Dynevor, and died 1793. Her son was George Talbot Rice, Baron Dynevor, who inherited Castell-y-Mynach. He died 1852, and was succeeded by son George, fourth Baron Dynevor, who took the additional surname of Trevor, and died 1869, without male issue, when Castell-y-Mynach and other estates went to the present owner, Edward Rhys Wingfield, Esq., son of the Hon. Frances Emily Rice Trevor (a daughter of the fourth Lord Dynevor), who married Capt. Edward Ffolliott Wingfield, and died in 1863.

LLANCAIACH HOUSE.

BY CHARLES WILKINS, ESQ., F.G.S.

THIS old mansion of the Tudor period is regarded by Mr. G. T. Clark, an excellent authority on castellated and manorial buildings, as one of the most complete and curious domestic remains in the county. The reputed builder was Edward Prichard, of Llancayach, sheriff in 1599. Mr. Clark, in his *Limbus Patrum Morganæ et Glamorganæ*, "being the Genealogies of the older families of the lordship of Morgan and Glamorgan," gives the pedigree of the family as follows :

Richard ap Lewis ap Richard Gwyn, of Llancayach, whose Christian name his descendants adopted as their patronymic. He married Cristy or Crusilla, daughter William ap Meyric (Madoc) ap Howell, of Merthyr, commonly called Cristy Gwillim.

This Richard ap Lewis ap Richard Gwyn, I may state parenthetically, was of the Merthyr Court family. His mother was Gladys, second wife of Lewis Gwyn, daughter of Evan John, of Llanvyrnach, by whom he had seven children, Richard becoming, as stated, the founder of the Prichards, of Llancayach (*Hist. Merthyr*, 31).

Resuming Mr. Clark's pedigree, we have in succession to Richard, David Prichard, of Llancayach, who bore "Lewis with a border gules," and married first, Ann or Catherine, daughter of Jenkin Mansell, of Oxwich, by daughter of Sir George Keene, of Kent ; second, Elizabeth, daughter of Piers Stanley, who is said to have married afterwards John Fleming, of Flimstone, and to have had Mary Fleming, who married William Prichard. By his first wife David had : first, Elizabeth, who married Rees Fleming, of Penlline ; and by his second wife, 2, Edward ; 3, Mary, who

married Morgan Matthew, of St. y Nill ; 4, Ann, married Francis Thomas ; 5, Jane, *s.p.* Of base children : 6, Roger ; 7, Thomas ; 8, Rees ; 9, William Prichard.

The next date we have is 1599, and is as follows :

Edward Prichard, of Llancayach, sheriff 1599. The reputed builder of the house of Llancayach which, though occupied by a farmer, remains in substance unaltered, and is one of the most complete and curious domestic remains in the country. As the Carne Pelican has, under favourable circumstances, been identified upon the sinister side of the great shield of arms forming the back plate of the principal fireplace, it is probable that the house was built during Mary Carne's married life. He married : first, Mary, daughter of John Carne, of Nash, by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Raglan ; second, Ann, daughter of Thos. Lewis, of Van ; and third, Mary, daughter of Edmund Morgan, of Bedwellty, and widow of John Thomas, of Llanbradach. (?) By Mary Carne he had : 1, Elizabeth, married William Williams, of Gelligaer ; 2, Frances, married Weldon Stradling, of Gelligaer ; 3, Barbara, married James John, of Aberdare, ap David ap Jevan Ddu. By Ann Lewis Mr. Prichard had : 4, David ; 5, Edward, a captain in the low countries of Germany, having married Sarah — a Dutch woman ; 6, Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Thomas, of Blaen-Bradach, and was father of Mary Prichard—a line or two omitted here, pedigree being obscure. His first wife was a daughter of Rhys Gwillim ap John Vychan ; 7, Catherine or Mary, married : 1, Rees Thomas, of Blaen-Bradach ; and 2, William Mathew, of Aberaman ; 8, Blanch, married William Robert Thomas, of Cardiff. Also by Mary Morgan, Mr. Prichard had : 9, Margaret Prichard, married Edward Morgan, of Penllwyn Garth.

David Prichard, of Llancayach married : 1, a daughter of Sir George Herbert, of Nash, Co. Mon. ; and 2, Mary, daughter of William Carne, of Nash, Co. Glam., by Elizabeth, daughter of William Van, of Marcross. Mary's sister married Gabriel Lewis, of Lanishen. By

Mary he had : 1, Edward ; 2, Thomas ; 3, John, who married Mary, daughter of James Andrews, of Cadoxton, widow of Harry Morgan, of Rhiwbina, and had (a) David, *s.p.* ; (b) Edward ; (c) Dhu ; (d) Margaret or Mary e Catherine ; 4, a daughter, married Montagu Morgan.

Edward Prichard, of Llancaiyach, called Colonel Prichard, probably from a commission in the Royalist, army. Sheriff, 1637. According to the "Iter Carolinum" of Gutch, *Coll. Curios.*, ii, p. 443, on Tuesday July 29th, 1645, the king reached Cardiff to dinner, and stayed there a week with Sir T. Tyrell, the Governor. On August 5th, he went to Mr. Prichard at Llancaiyach, and dined, going on to supper at the Governor's at Brecknock. On the preceding 1st of July he had been at a Mr. Prichard's, but this was probably at Llanover, near Abergavenny, where he supped at Mr. Gunter's, no doubt the Priory. Colonel Prichard married Mary, eldest daughter of Arthur Mansell, of Briton Ferry, and sister of Bussy Mansell, 1678. In 1645 he was Governor of the Town and Castle of Cardiff, but seems afterwards to have made terms with the new Government. He had : 1, Thomas, *ob. s.p.* ; 2, Lewis, who died young ; 3, Jane, co-heiress, who married John Whitwick, Esq., an Englishman, who sold her moiety to Michael Richards, Town Clerk of Cardiff, whose descendants retain it ; 4, Mary.

Mary Prichard, co-heiress of Llancaiyach. She married David Jenkins, of Hensol, Esq. From this match, through the Mathews' of Castell Mynach, descend the Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Dynevor.

Thus far Mr. Clark's "Pedigrees."

Branches of the founders of St. Donat's Castle, the Le Esterlings, or Stradling, as they were called in later days, were connected with the district. From Gelligaer and Eglwysilan Registers we glean the following :

John Gwyn Stradling, second but base son of Sir Edward Stradling, married Catherine, daughter and

co-heiress of Matthew ap Rhys Ychan, of Gelligaer, Penllwyn Garth, and had: 1, Edward; 2, Matthew; 3, Ann, who married Dd Griffith, of Pencoeed; 4, Mary, married Thos. Matthew, sen., of Maesmawr; 5, Jane, married Rees Morgan.

Edward Stradling, of Gelligaer, married the widow of Luttrell, of Northwood County, Somerset, and had: 1, John; 2, Weldon married Frances, daughter of Edward Prichard, of Llancaiach, by Mary Carne, and had three children; 3, Mary married John Street, or Stroot, of Bridgwater; 4, John Stradling, a natural son, married Wenllian (Lucy), daughter of Sir John Thomas, Vicar of St. Bride's. John Stradling, of Gelligaer, married, in 1608, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Edmund William ap Lewis (Rees) Ychan, of Gelligaer. They had; 1, Edward; 2, Phillis, reputed to have married a Thomas, of Llanbradach. From a tombstone we glean name of the residence of the Stradlings, and the descent of the family to a late date:

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Dorothy Stradling, daughter to Edward Stradling, of Kelliargwelt.

In 1682, John Gibbon, of Eglwysilan, son of John Gibbon, of Trecastle, by Blanche, daughter of Wm. Herbert, of the Friars, and had: 1, Blanche, daughter and heiress, married—Powell, of Energlyn; 2, Dorothy, mentioned in her grandfather's will, Edward Stradling, of Gelligaer.

Mrs. Mary Jones, in 1886, stated she was the representative by descent from Ann Gibbon.

From the Registers of Eglwysilan:

Lewis Stradling, married at Gelligaer, May 15th, 1719, to Catherine Thomas.

Rowland, son of Lewis Stradling, bapt. May 3rd, 1720; William, son of Lewis Stradling, bapt. March 5th, 1722; Bess, daughter of Lewis Stradling, bapt. June 2nd, 1725; Catherine, wife of Lewis Stradling, buried July 13th, 1725; Elizabeth Stradling, buried March 25th, 1729; William Stradling, buried De-

ember 25th, 1722; Lewis, son of Wm. Esterling and Joan, bapt. April 10th, 1750.

Pedigrees establish a connection between the Mathews' of Castle-y-Mynach and the Stradlings of Gelligaer, as follows:

Thos. Mathew, of Maes Mawr, third son of Robert Mathew, of Castell-y-Mynach, by Alice, of Pant-y-Corred, whose lands he inherited. Second wife was Mary, daughter of John Stradling, of Gelligaer, clerk (referred to in the pedigree of Mathew of Talygarn as Sir John, Parson, of Gelligaer.

Sir Rees Thomas, Rector of Gelligaer, married Elizabeth, daughter of Giles David Morgan ap John, of Llandaff, and had Lewis Thomas Rees. A daughter married Geo. Watkyn, Vicar of Bassaleg. Pedigrees establish a connection between a son of Jenkins of Hensol, a Justice for South Wales, and Mary Prichard; also between the Williams's of Penallta Gelligaer and Lewis of The Van; also between Vaughans of Merthyr and Gelligaer, between the Stradlings and the Llanbradach family, descended from Sir David ab Sitsyllt, standard-bearer to Hen. II, and between Thomas, of Llanbradach and Rees Ywfa, descended from Rees Morgan, Porter of Calais; one married Eva of Builth.

In connection with the Richards family of Roath, we have: Mary Ann Prichard, of Roath, married the Rev. Thos. Stacey, Rector of Gelligaer; Harriet Diana Arabella Mary Prichard married The Macintosh of Macintosh.

You thus have, in a few lines, the dryasdust facts connecting the old mansion with The Van, Energlyn, Castell-y-Mynach, Llanbradach, and Gelligaer. Facts are few; scope for imagination, to any one knowing the interesting history of Glamorgan, great. You can revive the old society associations; recall, by the aid of your imagination, the knights whose bones are dust, the dainty fingers that once wove the tapestry for these walls; and your ears listen again to the sounds of song and harpsichord. Imagination, guided by

sedate history, can bring back the friends who used to gather from Merthyr, from Energlyn, from The Van, and Llanbradach—now only famous for its coal-workings—and enable you in a closing vision to behold, leaving the Hall door, and quietly riding up the road to Gelligaer by which you came, he of the sad face, and yet sadder history—Charles I: who, hailed by cries of “Long live the King!” from the crowd of villagers, watched by friendly forms from the mullioned windows, started on his journey by the Roman road to Dowlais, to Brecon—and to his fate.

TWO KELTO-ROMAN FINDS IN WALES.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A.

THE objects described in the following paper consist of (1) a saucepan-shaped vessel and a perforated strainer, both of bronze, found at Kyngadle, near Laugharne, Carmarthenshire; and (2) an iron fire-dog, found at Careg Coediog, near Capel Garmon, Denbighshire. I have thought it desirable to deal with these two finds in the same paper, because they both help to illustrate the overlap of the native Celtic art of the early Iron Age with the classical art introduced by the Roman conquerors of Britain about the commencement of the Christian era.

The late Sir Wollaston Franks invented the term "Late-Celtic," to describe the flamboyant style of decoration prevalent in this country during the first three or four centuries B.C., because there was an "Early-Celtic" style in the Age of Bronze which preceded that of Iron. The "Late-Celtic" style possessed so much individuality that it continued to flourish in its original purity in Ireland and Scotland long after the Roman occupation of Britain; and even in England and Wales it exercised a very strong influence in modifying the classical elements of foreign origin. Consequently, it is extremely difficult to draw any hard-and-fast line of demarcation between archæological specimens found in Great Britain which are purely Celtic and those which are purely Roman. I would suggest, then, that the term "Late-Celtic" be reserved for those antiquities of the early Iron Age which are either pre-Roman, or have been derived from the parts of Britain outside the sphere of Roman influence; that the antiquities exhibiting very distinct Celtic features, as well as Roman ones, be called "Kelto-

Roman;" and that the term "Romano-British" be applied only to such antiquities found in this country as are entirely devoid of Celtic peculiarities.

Having made these preliminary remarks, we will now proceed to describe the finds.

A few years back, whilst making investigations about another matter in the library of the British Museum, I accidentally came across the following passage in "Notices of the Castle and Lordship of Laugharne," by A. J. K., in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (New Series, vol. xii, July to December, 1839, p. 18).

"It has been before observed that Laugharne could not be unknown to the Romans. Carausius, the naval commander and usurper of the imperial purple, probably had a fort here; an urn containing several of his coins was found some years since in a garden adjoining to Laugharne Castle; and in a natural cavern at Cyngadel,¹ a pass through the cliffs westward of Laugharne, a sacrificial censer, or thuribulum of bronze, was discovered, containing many coins of Carausius. This relic is in the possession of the widow of the late Mr. Skyrme, of Laugharne, and is a beautiful specimen of British workmanship."

No illustration accompanies the above account, but in a subsequent volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine* (New Series, vol. xviii, July to December, 1842, p. 473), a woodcut of the so-called "sacrificial censer" is given, *à propos* of another discovery of an entirely different nature in the same locality. The particulars of this more recent find were supplied to A. J. K. by the

¹ This name is spelt "King Gaddle" on the Ordnance Map (one inch to the mile, Old Survey Sheet, 41 S.W.). The present Vicar of Laugharne, the Rev. J. Thomas, informs me that "The Farmhouse of Kingadle is situated in a romantic narrow wooded glen, between Coigan Rock on the west and Kingadle Back on the east, just below the road leading to Pendine, about a mile or so out of Laugharne. Kingadle Back, which gives its name to the farm of Kingadle, is a long ridge, steep on the south side, stretching from Laugharne to the narrow glen which separates it from Coigan. I may add that I consider 'Kingadle' to be a corrupted form of the Welsh name 'Cefn-Gadell' (i.e., Cadell's Ridge), Cadell being a Welsh prince (son of Griffith-ap-Rhys, King of South Wales), who was badly mauled by the men of Tenby, when he was hunting between there and Tenby in A.D. 1150."

Rev. Jasper Nichols Harrison, Vicar of Laugharne, in a letter dated April 19th, 1842; and A. J. K., in his turn, communicated the facts to Mr. Urban, of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The following description is there given of the locality.

"About two miles from Laugharne a causeway diverges to the south, and passes between the hills to the marsh. This hill is called Kyn Gadel, on the west side of which is a bold isolated hill, called Coygan's, perhaps from its having been part of the possessions of Milo de Coigan, who followed Henry II into Ireland; a seat called Llan *Milo*, or the enclosure of Milo, is not far distant."

The Rev. J. N. Harrison says, that whilst some quarrymen were digging for limestone on the northern top of Coygan hill, they came upon a kind of cell, scooped out in the solid rock, in which was the skeleton of a man lying on his side, with the head to the north, the knees being doubled up so as to allow the body to occupy so short a space. The cell measured 4ft. 6 ins. long by 2 ft. 6 ins. wide by 2 ft. deep, and was covered by a large "clegger" stone, almost circular, 5 ft. in diameter, and from 10 to 11 ins. thick. The top of the covering stone was about 1 ft. below the surface of the ground, and round the edges of it was a kind of dry-built wall.

From the particulars here given, the burial would appear to belong to the Neolithic period. It resembles those at Hilter Hill and Parcelly Hay, both in Derbyshire, illustrated in Ll. Jewitt's *Grave Mounds and their Contents*, pp. 15 and 26.

The town of Laugharne is situated on the west side of the River Taf, which runs into the River Towy three miles to the south-east. The entrance to the two rivers forms a wide sandy estuary, on the north-east side of Carmarthen Bay. On the west side of the estuary, and immediately to the south of Laugharne, is a tract of low-lying marshy ground, five miles long by a mile and a half wide. The Coygan hill rises abruptly from about the centre of the marsh, and juts out into it so as to form a nearly isolated promontory of lime-

stone rock. It lies a mile and a half south-west of Laugharne. From the summit a magnificent view is obtained of the Bristol Channel. Very nearly on the top of the rock is the well-known Coygan bone-cave, concerning which the following facts have not before been made public.

More than thirty years ago, when I was only just out of my teens, I heard my late father, Mr. George Baugh Allen, relate an incident which took place on the occasion of a picnic party visiting the Coygan cave. The entrance to the cave is so low and narrow that it is necessary for anyone to crawl on their hands and knees who wishes to gain access to the interior. A fat lady, who formed one of the party, succeeded in getting half of her body through the opening, but then stuck fast : the result being that she had to be hauled backwards by her legs, amidst the laughter of gods and men.

Just about the time when I heard this story, prehistoric man and his co-existence with extinct animals was being much discussed, and it occurred to me that it might be worth while visiting the Coygan Cave¹ in order to ascertain whether it was a hyæna-den. I did so, accordingly, on the first opportunity ; and when I entered I saw, to my great delight, that the surface of the cave was strewn with the bones of extinct mammalia, which, if any previous visitor had noticed, he had not thought them worth while carrying away. The bones obtained by me on this and many subsequent occasions, in company of the late Dr. Henry Hicks, F.R.S., were presented to the Rugby School Museum. Mr. Edward Laws, who has collected bones from the Coygan Cave, found a Palæolithic flint implement associated with them. The bones and flint implement are now in the Tenby Museum.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding, it may be well to recapitulate the finds in and near Laugharne which have been mentioned. They are as follows :—

¹ See Paper by Dr. H. Hicks in the *Geological Magazine*, vol. iv (1867), p. 307.

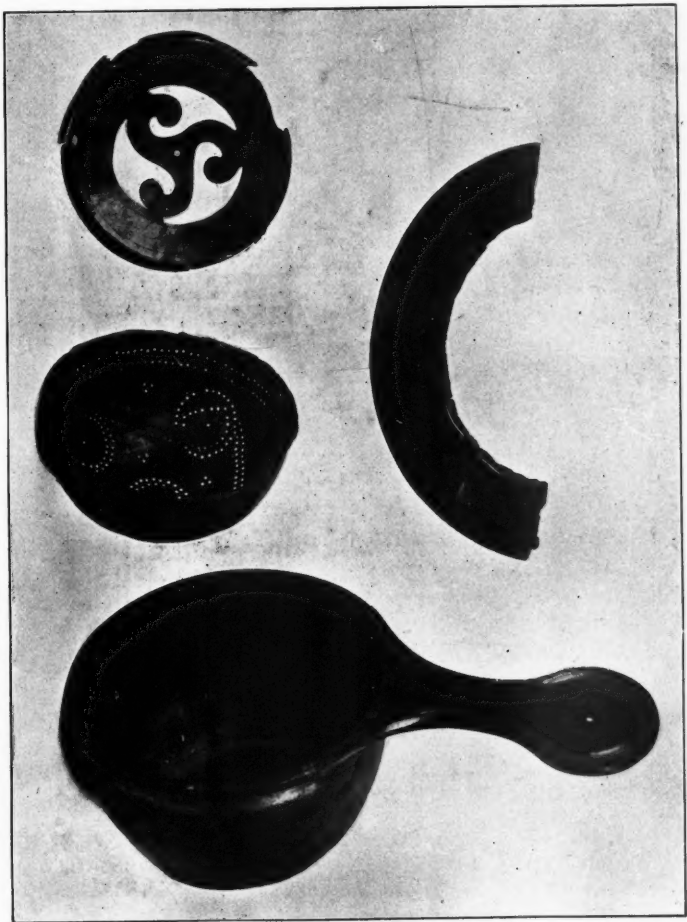
(1) An urn, containing coins of Carausius, found in a garden adjoining Laugharne Castle.

(2) A saucepan-shaped vessel and perforated strainer, both bronze, containing coins of Carausius, found at Kyngadle.

(3) A Neolithic (?) burial, found on the northern top of the Coygan rock.

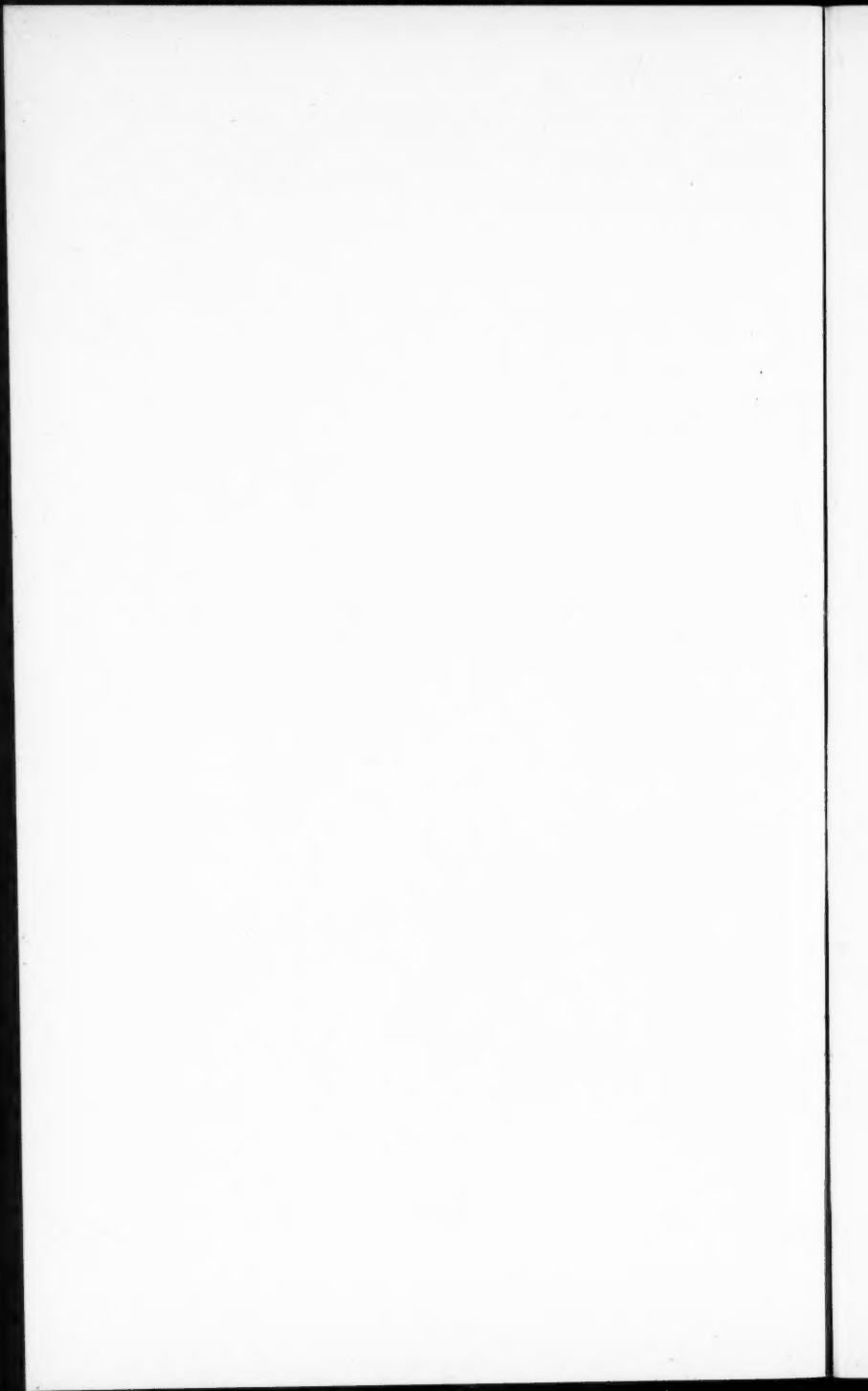
(4) Bones of extinct mammalia, and a Palæolithic implement, found in the Coygan Cave.

I am not aware whether the first of these finds is still in existence, but I am glad to say that I have at last succeeded in tracing the second. After reading the notices in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, I made inquiries of everyone I thought likely to know what had become of the relics, and amongst others of the Rev. J. Thomas, Vicar of Laugharne, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making at the Haverfordwest Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1897. I heard nothing more of the matter until a few months ago, when Mr. Edward Owen forwarded me a letter he had received from the Rev. J. Thomas, dated October 16, 1900, announcing that he had found out that the bronze vessel was in the possession of Mr. P. Hughes-Garbett, of Cedar Hall, Frenchay, near Bristol, the present representative of the Skyrme family, who are mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine* as being the owners of the relic some seventy years ago. Mrs. Skyrme lived at Island House, Laugharne, and Mr. Hughes-Garbett succeeded to the property on the death of Mrs. Wienholt (who was a Miss Skyrme before her marriage). In August last Mr. Hughes-Garbett sold his property at Laugharne, and removed to Frenchay, near Bristol. Fortunately, the Rev. J. Thomas asked Mr. Hughes-Garbett about the antiquities from Kyngadle, at the time he was clearing out Island House preparatory to removing his furniture, and thus prevented their being lost sight of at a critical juncture. Mr. Hughes-Garbett at once acceded to my request that the objects found at Kyngadle should be sent to Mr. Worthington G.



Romano-British Bronze Vessels found at Kyngaddle.





Smith, to be drawn for the *Archæologia Cambrensis*; and I am greatly indebted both to the generous owner and to the Vicar of Laugharne for the valuable assistance they have given me in investigating the facts connected with the find.

The four bronze objects from Kyngadle, which are shown in the accompanying plate (facing p. 24), are as follows :—

- (1) A saucepan-shaped vessel (at the bottom of the plate).
- (2) A hemispherical perforated strainer (in the middle of the plate on the left).
- (3) The collar or rim belonging to the strainer (in the middle of the plate on the right).
- (4) A circular ornamental plate, forming the bottom of the saucepan-shaped vessel (at the left-hand upper corner of the plate).

All the objects have a most beautiful green patina, and the interior of the saucepan-shaped vessel shows traces of having been coated with tin. Figs. 1 and 2 give the plan and elevation of the saucepan-shaped vessel. Its extreme length, including the handle, is $11\frac{3}{8}$ ins.; the diameter of the bowl outside is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; and inside, $5\frac{9}{16}$ ins.; the depth of the bowl outside is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and in the middle inside $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. The rim of the bowl is strengthened by being turned over to a depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and the handle is stiffened by means of a flange about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep. The bowl is ornamented with two horizontal parallel lines just below the rim; and the handle is ornamented with incised lines on the edge, and crescent-shaped depressions and concentric corrugations on the top.

Fig. 3 shows the perforated strainer, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. deep outside. The pattern formed by the perforations is illustrated on Fig. 4. It consists of two small concentric circles in the middle, and two larger concentric circles round the edge, with four other small double concentric circles arranged symmetrically, and connected by double S-shaped curves. In each of the spandrils between

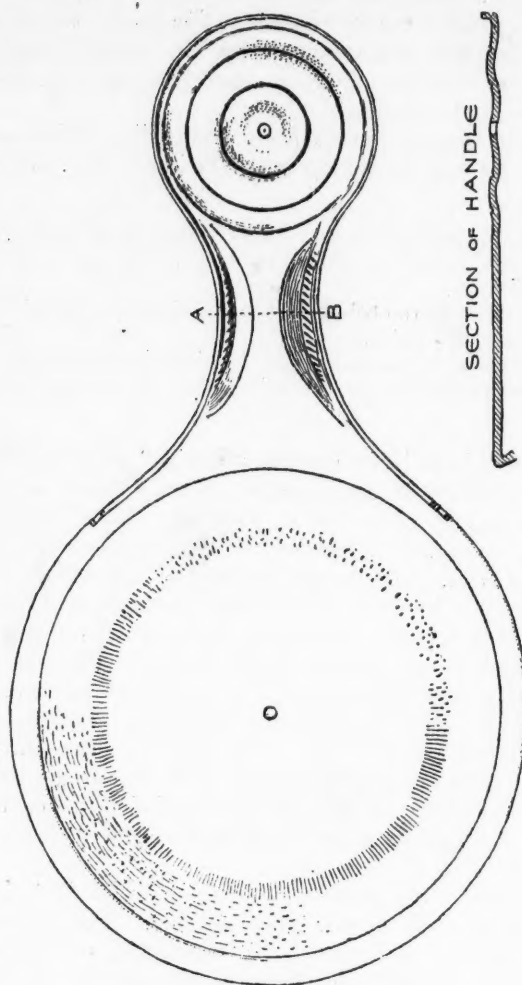


Fig. 1.—Bronze Vessel found at Kyngadle : Plan. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

the circles are perforations arranged in groups of three. It will be noticed that part of the circumference of one of the circles has been made flat instead of round,

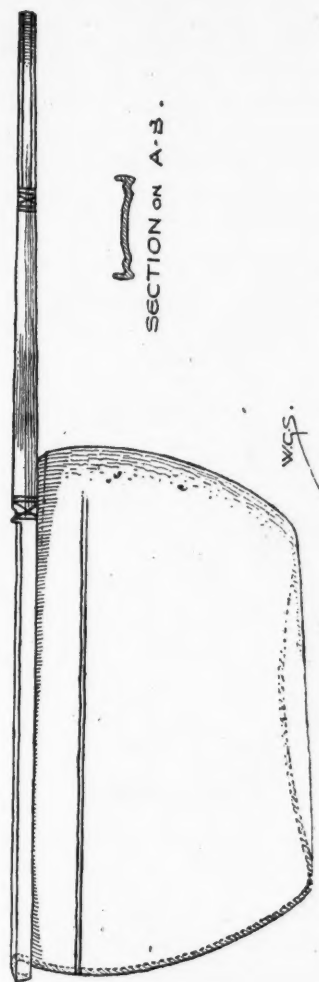


Fig. 2.—Bronze Vessel found at Kyngadle : Side View. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

possibly owing to a mistake in setting out the design.

On Fig. 5 are to be seen a segment of the annular

rim of the strainer, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide; and the circular ornamental plate, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, for fixing on to the bottom of the saucepan-shaped vessel. The latter is decorated with a triskele, and a pattern formed of intersecting circles. The three spaces

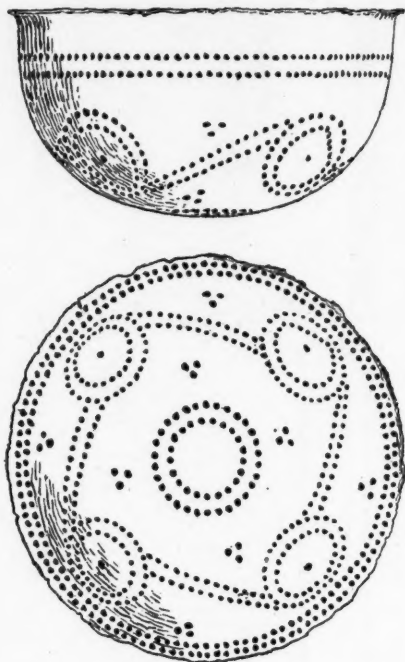


Fig. 3. — Perforated Bronze Strainer found at Kyngadle.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

between the triskele and the surrounding circle are pierced right through the plate. In the centre is a small carefully-drilled hole, corresponding with a similar one in the bottom of the saucepan-shaped vessel. The ornamental plate was, no doubt, riveted in the middle to the bottom of the vessel, and perhaps soldered round the edge. I was at first inclined to believe

that the circular plate formed the cover for the vessel instead of the bottom ; but the Vicar of Laugharne convinced me of its real use, as the marks are still visible round the edge of the bottom of the vessel, showing exactly where the plate was attached.

Two circular bronze ornaments, with a triskele design similar to that just described, were dug up in a cemetery, which yielded both Saxon and Roman antiquities,

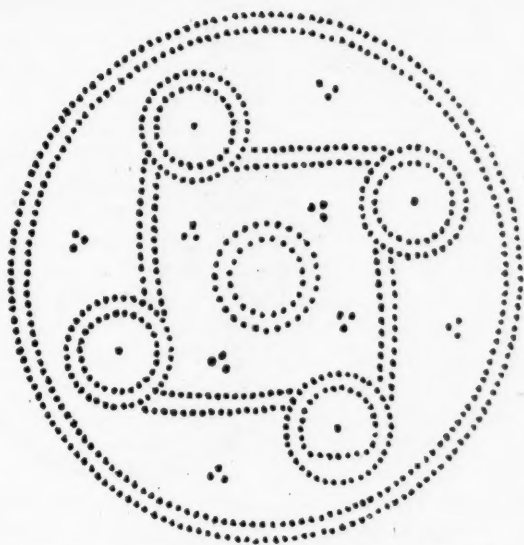


Fig. 4.—Pattern formed by perforations in Bronze Strainer found at Kyngadle.

at Croydon, in 1893-94. The triskele on these plates is formed out of the heads and necks of three serpents ; and Mr. F. Ll. Griffiths, in describing them in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries, London (New Series, vol. xv, p. 328), says that the design is well known in Merovingian cemeteries.

A divergence of opinion appears to exist amongst antiquaries as to the purpose to which vessels like the one found at Kyngadle were put. The shape is so

like that of a modern saucepan that objects of this kind have been supposed to be cooking utensils, but the ornamental plate on the bottom of the Kingadle specimen shows that it could never have been intended to be placed over a fire. Then, again, other examples

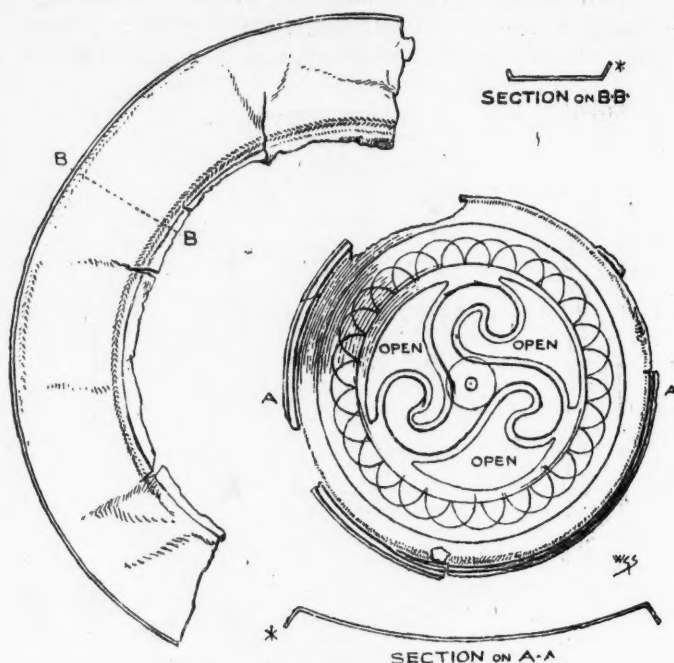


Fig. 5.—Rim of perforated Bronze Strainer and ornamental Bronze Plate, fitting on to bottom of Saucepan-shaped Vessel found at Kyngadle.

Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

are elaborately ornamented with enamel, which would be destroyed if subjected to heat. Dr. Joseph Anderson uses the word *patella* to describe saucepan-shaped vessels found in Scotland. According to A. Rich's *Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities*, a *patina* was a bowl somewhat shallower than an *olla* (a jar),

and deeper than a *patera*¹ (a saucer), and "was used for a great many purposes, more especially in culinary and pharmaceutical operations, as well as for bringing to table ragouts, stews, and such eatables as were served with gravy." The same authority gives *patella* as the diminutive of *patina*, and says that it resembled that vessel in form, but was smaller or shallower, and "was used in the kitchen as a cooking utensil, and in the dining-room as a dish for the viands to be brought to table." He also states that the word *patella* was applied to "a dish of the form and character above described, in which solid viands were offered as a feast to the gods, as contradistinguished from the *patera*, which held liquids only.

With regard to the perforated strainer found at Kyngadle, Rich illustrates a utensil of this kind with a handle at each side, from Pompeii, under *colum nivarium*: "a wine strainer made of metal, for cooling, diluting, and mixing the wine with snow at table." In nearly all cases where a colander or strainer has been discovered, it has been accompanied by a saucepan-shaped vessel into which it fitted, showing that the two utensils formed parts of one apparatus, and were used together.

The shapes both of the bowls and the handles of the so-called saucepans of bronze and silver belonging to the Roman period varies. The bowls generally have flat bottoms, but in some cases (chiefly from Scandinavia) they are round. The handles are of three kinds (1) long and narrow, with projections in the middle of the length; (2) short, flat, and wide, with expanded ends; and (3) narrow in the middle of the length, and with circular terminations, sometimes having a hole in the middle for suspension.

The most remarkable find, as throwing light on one of the purposes to which the *patella* was applied, was made in the county of Durham.² It consisted of a

¹ A bronze *patera* with a handle was found with a "Late-Celtic" burial at Aylesford, in Kent (see Arthur Evans in *Archæologia*, vol. lii, p. 378).

² *Archæological Journal*, vol. viii, p. 36.

saucepan-shaped vessel of silver, containing the following objects :—

- 5 gold rings.
- 1 silver ring.
- 2 gold chains, with wheel-shaped pendants.
- 1 gold bracelet.
- 1 pair of silver-gilt fibulæ.
- 3 silver spoons.
- 1 mirror.
- 280 denarii.
- 2 large brass coins of Antoninus Pius.

These are now to be seen in the British Museum. The fibulæ are magnificent specimens of "Late-Celtic" workmanship of the Roman period, and the gold chains are similar to those from the Romano-British gold mines at Dolau Cothy, Carmarthenshire. On the handle of the vessel is the following inscription :—

MATR . FAB
DVBIT

indicating that it was dedicated to the Deæ Matres. One of the gold rings also has the word *MATRVM* upon it, together with other letters, the meaning of which is doubtful. From this it would seem that the silver *patella* was used for libations on some ceremony connected with the cult of the Deæ Matres.¹

The example just mentioned of a silver vessel of this kind bearing a dedicatory is not an isolated one, as there are others in the Imperial Collections at Vienna and Paris associated with the worship of Mercury.² The highly-decorated specimens found near Capheaton,³ Northumberland, and now in the British Museum, are more likely to have been intended for religious than for secular purposes. It is difficult to believe that the

¹ See Dr. H. Colley March's paper on the "Deæ Matres," in the *Transactions* of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, vol. xv (1898).

² *Archæologia*, vol. xli, p. 328; and *Mémoires de la Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France*, 5th Ser., vol. ii (1881), p. 281.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. v, p. 393.

saucepan-shaped vessels of bronze, with beautiful enamelled ornament, can have been made simply for use in the kitchen. Three such vessels are known: namely, (1) that found at Prickwillow,¹ in the Isle of Ely, now in the British Museum; (2) that found in Linlithgowshire,² now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, at Edinburgh; and (3) that found at Pyrmont,³ in the Rhine valley, near a mineral spring, with other votive offerings to the divinity of the well.

Mr. E. Oldfield, in his Paper in the *Archæologia* (vol. xli, p. 325), on the find at Castle Howard, Yorkshire, advances the theory that these saucepan-shaped vessels were wine measures. Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith, however, in describing the find near Abergele, in North Wales, in the *Transactions* of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (New Series, vol. ix, 1869), comes to the more rational conclusion that they need not necessarily all have been made to serve one purpose. He says:

"The conviction remains strong as ever that the greater portion of the bronze vessels, ordinarily termed skillets or saucepans, and certainly all the plain ones—whether precise measures or no—were mainly designed for culinary purposes. The more ornamental vessels, and such as were made of silver, on the contrary, were doubtlessly designed for the service of the altar. The other Abergele utensils I still consider such as would be used at the table of a military officer, or civilian of position."

The Abergele bronze vessels were found in sets or "nests," i.e., packed one within the other according to size and shape. This was the case also in the finds at Helmsdale, Sutherlandshire; at Castle Howard, Yorkshire; and at Irchester, Northamptonshire. When the vessels are thus found in sets, it suggests the idea that they constituted a sort of *batterie de cuisine*.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii, p. 436.

² *Proceedings Society Antiquaries Scotland*, vol xix, p. 45.

³ R. Ludwig, in the *Jahrbucher der Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande*. Heft xxxviii, p. 58.

In endeavouring to decide how far these saucepan-shaped vessels are Roman and how far Celtic, the makers' names, which are stamped or engraved on many of them, become of importance. Mr. F. J. Haverfield, in reference to this subject, says:—

"The original centre at which these *pateræ* were made appears to have been at or near Herculaneum, on the Bay of Naples. There at least we can trace two firms, one of Cippi and the other of Ansii, who manufactured these saucepan-like objects, and, as it seems, exported them beyond the frontiers of the empire, and especially into Northern Europe."¹

The Italian maker's marks are given in T. Mommsen's *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (vol. x, Pt. II; Berlin, 1883, p. 953, No. 8071 — *Supellex aurea argentea, aenea reperta Pompeiis et Herculanei*); those of Scandinavia in Chr. Blinkenberg's paper on "Romerske Bronzekan med Fabrikmærke" in the *Aanbøger* of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen (vol. xv, 1900, p. 51); and those of France in Robert Mowat's paper on "Marques de Bronziers sur Objets Antiques, trouvées ou apportés en France" in the *Bulletin Epigraphique de la Gaule* (vol. iii, 1883, p. 261, published at Vienne, and edited by L. Valentin and R. Mowat). In the last-mentioned Mr. Mowat points out that the bronzes signed with the makers' names, Ansius Diodorus, Ansius Epaphroditus, and P. Cippius Polybius, must be earlier in date than A.D. 79, when Pompeii and Herculaneum were destroyed. The wares of P. Cippius Polybius were the most widely distributed throughout Europe, as will be seen from the list of makers' names hereafter given. The makers' names are stamped, as a rule, and where the inscriptions are engraved they possibly refer to the owner of the vessel. The Gaulish names SEGOMARI and BRICONIS on the *pateræ* from Dijon and Forest-Sainte-Julien (Hautes Alpes) are engraved and not stamped.

The maker's name, P. Cippius Polybius, occurs in three cases on bronze *pateræ* found in Great Britain.

¹ *Proceedings Society Antiquaries London*, 1896, p. 237.

- (1) From the Dowalton Crannog, Wigtownshire,
P . CIIPOLIBI
- (2) From Castle Howard, Yorkshire,
P . CIPI . POLIB
- (3) Also from Castle Howard,
P . CIIPOLVIBI

The other maker's name, Ansius Epaphroditus, mentioned by Mr. Haverfield, is found on the handle of a *patera* from Dumfries, in its abbreviated form,

ANSI EPHARR

The following is a list of inscriptions on the handles of *pateræ* giving the maker's names, some of which are obviously Celtic.

ENGLAND.

Prickwillow, near Ely, Cambridgeshire ...
Herringfleet, Suffolk
Colchester, Essex
R. Witham, near Lincoln

BODVOGENUS F
QVATTENVS
POMPONI
C ARAT

WALES.

Abergele, Flintshire

CA V
LVAM . . NVS . F

FRANCE.

Grand-Vosges (Epinal Museum)
Nîmes (Nîmes Museum)
Evaux, Creuse (Guéret Museum)
Sainte-Consoice, Rhone (Lyons Museum)
The Louvre, Paris, E.D., 2809 and N. 5694
Saint Germain Museum, No. 25884
Dijon (Baudot Coll. at Pagny, Côte d'Or)
Paris Exhibition, 1878
Saint Germain Museum, No. 19470
Dijon Museum
The Louvre, Paris, No. 7271
The Louvre, Paris, E. D., 281 and N. 5528
Langres
Forest-Sainte-Julien, Hautes-Alpes

ANSI DIOD
ANSI EPHAGATVS
SI EPAPROD
C . CART
P . CIPI . POLIBI
CIPI . PRINCIP
L CIPI TANTALI
Q MASVRI
.. RONI ACVTI
M PLINI DIOGENIS
M TREBEL CRES
TI CRYSERO
ANTHUS
CER . F .
and the owner's name—
BRICONIS
DRACCVS F
L . VÆ GALLICANVS S . M
IANVARIS . F .

Lyons (Rennes Museum)
Locality not given
Agde, Herault (Cabinet des Antiquités,
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, No. 3141)

FRANCE.				
Autun (A. de Charmasse Coll.)	...	...	...	IANVARIS . F .
Rouen Museum	...	...	...	IANVARIS . F .
Saint Germain Museum, No. 9803	...	...	...	NARCISSI
Besançon Museum	...	...	...	PETRONI
Sienna, Manche (Coutances Museum)	...	...	...	PVDES F
Colonne, Saône-et-Loire	...	...	...	... RCADO F
The Louvre, Paris	...	...	...	OCAE
Dijon (Habert Coll., Troyes)	...	...	...	DRACCVS
Dijon ¹	...	...	...	DOIROs SEGOMARI
				IERV ALISANV
Carhaix	...	...	...	Q . B . DIVIXTAE
Carhaix	...	...	...	BF . M
SWITZERLAND.				
Zürich Museum	...	...	...	CIPi POLIBI
GERMANY.				
Hanover Museum	...	...	...	P CIPi POLIBI
ITALY.				
Vatican Museum, Rome	...	...	...	L ANSI EPAPHRODITI
AUSTRIA.				
Scitarjero, Agram (Budapest Museum)	...	...	...	P CIPi POLIBI
Brigetium, Agram (Budapest Museum)	...	...	...	CIPi PO
SCANDINAVIA.				
Ringe, I. of Fünen (Copenhagen Museum)	...	...	...	NIGELLIO F
Himlingöje, Seeland (Copenhagen Museum)	...	...	...	PICVS
Bedershev, I. of Fünen (Copenhagen Museum)	...	...	...	GICIGATI
Nørrebroby, I. of Fünen (Copenhagen Museum)	...	...	...	DISAVCVS F
Helsingland, Sweden (Stockholm Museum)	...	...	...	NSI HABR
Raade, Smaalene, Norway (Copenhagen Museum)	...	...	...	TALFVM
Simishamn, Sweden	...	...	...	NARCISS CAT
Horsens, Jutland (Copenhagen Museum)...	...	...	...	P . CIPi . POLIBI . F
Sverkildstrup, Jutland (Copenhagen Museum)	...	...	...	P . CIPi . POLIBI
Stangerup, Jutland (Copenhagen Museum)	...	...	...	P . CIPi . POLIBY
Odense	...	...	...	P . CIPi . POLYBI
Kallö ...	...	...	...	III OLI
Odense	...	...	...	ANSI EPAPRODIT
Rumperup	...	...	...	EPHAPROD
Copenhagen Museum, No. C. 6398	...	...	...	MATVRVS . F .

¹ This inscription seems to refer to a Celtic deity, Alisanus, and not to the maker of the patera (see note on p. 44).

To sum up, then: although none of the saucepan-shaped vessels found in Great Britain, Gaul and Scandinavia, have "Late-Celtic" flamboyant decoration upon them, yet the use of enamel in the ornamentation of some examples, and the occurrence of Celtic names amongst the makers of others, prove that they were not all Roman utensils manufactured in Italy and exported to the remote provinces of the empire.

The following is a list of the principal discoveries of bronze and silver *pateræ* which have been recorded:—¹

ENGLAND.

Northumberland.

- Whitfield (now in Newcastle Museum) ...
 Capheaton (now in British Museum) ... *Archæologia*, vol. xv, p. 23.

Lancashire.

- Ribchester ... *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iv.
 Risley Moss (now at Hale Hall) ... *Baine's History of Lancashire*.

Yorkshire.

- Castle Howard ... *Archæologia*, vol. xli, p. 325.
 Swinton ... *Archæological Journal*, vol. vi, p. 47.
 Round Hill, near Masham ... *Arch. Inst. at York*, 1846, p. 10.

Northamptonshire.

- Irchester (now at Knaston Hall, Wellingborough) ... *Assoc. Arch. Soc. Report*, vol. xiii, p. 89.

Lincolnshire.

- River Witham, near Lincoln ... *Philosophical Transactions*.

Bedfordshire.

- Sandy (now at Sunnyside, Dorking) ... *Assoc. Arch. Soc. Report*, vol. xiii, p. 110.
 Stanfordsbury, near Shefford ... *C. Roach Smith's Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii, p. 30.

Cambridgeshire.

- Prickwillow, Burnt Fen, near Ely (now in British Museum) ... *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii, p. 436.

Suffolk.

- Herringfleet ... *Proc. Soc. Ant., Lond.*, 1876, p. 237.
 Great Wakering (now in British Museum)

Essex.

- Chesterford ... *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. iv, p. 376.
 Colchester (now in British Museum) ... *Archæologia*, vol. xxxix, p. 508.

¹ I am indebted to Mr. Reginald A. Smith, of the British Museum, for many of the references here given.

- WALES.
Flintshire.
 Plas Uchaf, near Abergele ... *Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Cheshire Trans.*,
 N. S., vol. ix (1869).
 Kyngadle, near Laugharne ... *Gentleman's Magazine*, N. S., vol. xviii
 (July to Dec. 1842), p. 473.
- SCOTLAND.
Sutherlandshire.
 Helmsdale (now in Dunrobin Museum) *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot*, vol. xx, p. 214.
Argyllshire.
 Ballinaby, Islay (now in Edinburgh
 Museum) *Ibid.*, vol. xiv, p. 57.
Wigtownshire.
 Dowalton Crannog (now in Edinburgh
 Museum) *Ibid.*, vol. xxiii, p. 152.
Linkithgowshire.
 Locality not given (now in Edinburgh
 Museum) *Ibid.*, vol. xix, p. 45.
Berwickshire.
 Cockburnspath (now in Edinburgh
 Museum) *Ibid.*, vol. xix, p. 312.
Roxburghshire.
 Crailing ... *Catal. of Edinburgh Museum*, p. 223.
Midlothian.
 Longfauth ... *Ibid.*, p. 223.
Lanarkshire.
 Lanark ... *Ibid.*, p. 223.
- IRELAND.
Co. Roscommon
 Bishop's Island, in the river Shannon Sir Wm. Wilde's *Catal. Mus., R. I. A.*,
 (now in Dublin Museum) p. 53.
- FRANCE.
 Berthonville, near Bernay ... *Mém. de la Soc. Ant. de Normandie*,
 vol. vi, p. 75.
 Dijon ... *Dict. Archéol. de la Gaule*.
 Carhaix ... *Revue Archéol.*, 1895.
- GERMANY.
 Pymont ... R. Ludwig, in the *Jahrbucher der*
Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden
in Rheinlande, Heft 38, p. 58.
- AUSTRIA.
- SCANDINAVIA.
 Copenhagen Museum ... J. A. Worsaae, p. 76, Nos. 309 and 310.
 Öremölla, Sweden ... *Manadsblad*, p. 33 (1874).
 Simrishamn, Sweden ... *Ibid.*, p. 160 (1890).
 Kvale, Sogndal, Norway ... O. Rygh's *Norske Oldsager*, No. 341.
 Löken, Raade, Norway ... *Ibid.*, No. 342.
 Sörgaarden, in Limesöen, Norway ... *Ibid.*, No. 343.

The second Kelto-Roman find to be investigated is that of an iron fire-dog, made near Capel Garmon, Denbighshire, in 1852, and described by Mr. J. Evans in a paper on "Carnedd and Cromlech at Capel Garmon, near Llanrwst" in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (3rd Ser., vol. ii, p. 91). My excuse for now bringing the subject forward again is, that the recent discoveries of certain terra-cotta objects of the Gallo-Roman period in France have been the means of throwing new light on the origin of the Capel Garmon fire-dog.

This remarkable example of Kelto-Roman wrought ironwork was found whilst cutting a ditch through a turbary on the farm of Carreg Coedog, lying flat on its side on the clay subsoil, with a stone at each end. It is now carefully preserved at Voelas, the residence of Colonel Wynne Finch, to whom I am greatly indebted for the valuable assistance he has given me in prosecuting my investigations; and also for affording Mr. C. J. Praetorius facilities for making the drawings here reproduced.

Careg Coedog (or Coedoig, as it is spelt on the Ordnance Map, old survey, scale 1 inch to the mile, sheet 74 N.W.), is situated four miles south-east of Bettws-y-Coed railway station, on the north side of the high-road which runs alongside the river Conway from Bettws-y-Coed to Pentre Voelas. It was whilst making this road between Lima Hall and Cernioge that the "Brohomagli" inscribed stone¹ was found. At Penmachno, four miles south-west of Careg Coedog, are three other inscribed stones,² including the celebrated "Carausius" monument with the Chi-Rho monogram upon it. The existence of these inscriptions, and of a chapel dedicated to Garmon, or Germanus, in the immediate vicinity, shows that the district was frequented by persons of importance in the fifth and sixth centuries, if not earlier. Careg Coedog lies six miles, as the crow flies, to the east of the Roman road from

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1st Ser., vol. ii, p. 30.

² *Ibid.*, 3rd Ser., vol. ix, p. 256, and 4th Ser., vol. ii, p. 256.

Caerhŷn (*Conovium*) to Castell Tomen y môr (*Heriri Mons*). Voelas Hall is situated three quarters of a

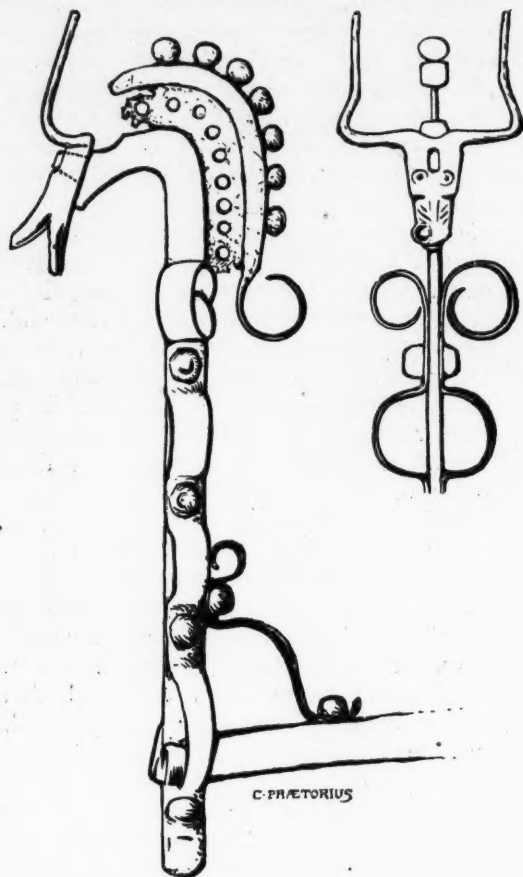
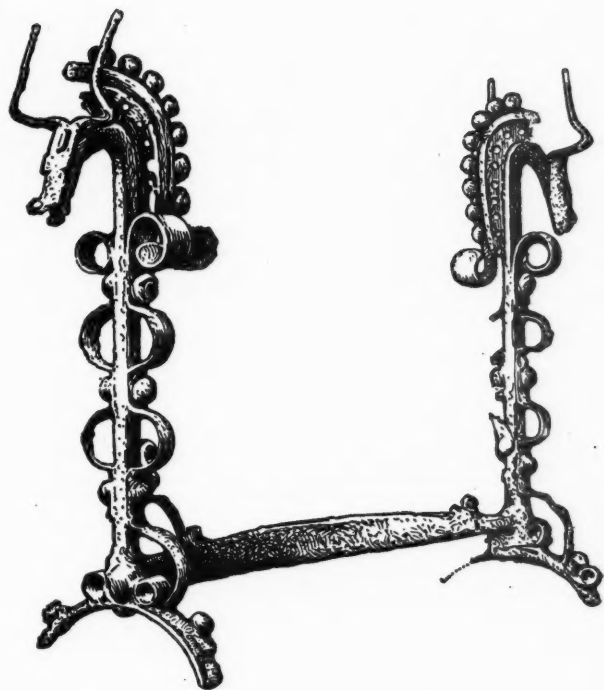


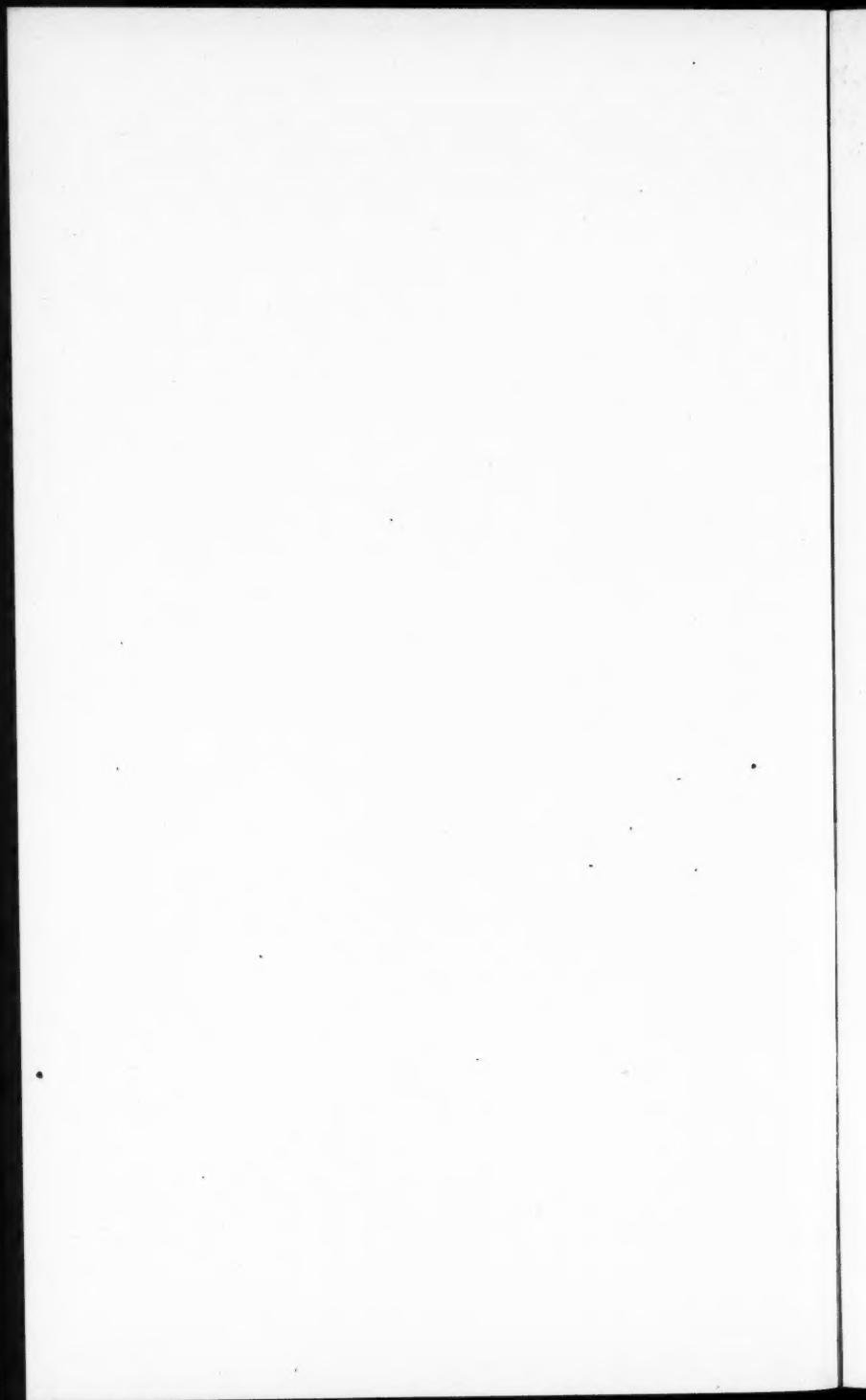
Fig. 6.—Details of Late-Celtic Fire-Dogs at Voelas.

mile north of Pentre Voelas, and seven miles south-east of Bettws-y-Coed.

The iron fire-dog from Careg Coedog is constructed of two vertical bars, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. square, with an ornamental



Late-Celtic Fire Dog at Voelas.



beast's head at the top, and a semicircular arched foot at the bottom, and a horizontal bar, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. deep by $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, joining the two uprights together, just above the foot. The total height is 2 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and the extreme length at the bottom 2 ft. 10 ins. The uprights are ornamented on each side by a thin flat bar of iron, bent into semicircular loops with rivets between them, and spiral coils at the top and bottom. The heads of the beasts, with horns, are made in separate pieces and fixed to the uprights, which are bent over to form the neck by means of a mortice and tenon in the middle of the forehead of the beast. At the back of the neck of each beast is a cresting, like the mane of a horse, consisting of a thin sheet of metal, pierced with nine holes, and a flange on the outside, having a row of seven knobs upon it. The head of each beast is 8 ins. high and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide across the horns.

There are two features in the design of the Careg Coedog fire-dog, which make me inclined to think that it is more Celtic than Roman, namely (1) the heads with long horns at the top; and (2) the use of knob-shaped rivet-heads in the decoration.¹ This is the only fire-dog of the Romano-British period with decorative knobs, but three examples have been recorded which are furnished with terminal beasts' heads at the tops of the uprights. They were found in the following localities:

Bedfordshire.

Stanfordbury, near Shefford

... Sir Henry Dryden, in *Publications of Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, 1845; and E. W. Brayley's *Graphic Illustrator*, 1834, p. 343.

Cambridgeshire.

Near Hay Hill Tumulus, between Barton and Wimpole

Rev. E. D. Clarke, LL.D., in the *Archæologia*, vol. xix, p. 57.

Essex.

Mount Bures, near Colchester

... C. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii, p. 25.

¹ Compare the treatment of the knob-shaped rivet-heads on this fire-dog with the amber and glass beads on the Late-Celtic fibula group (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, London, 2nd Ser., vol. xv, p. 191).

The above three specimens are constructed in the same way as that from Careg Coedog, except that the beasts' heads are in one piece with the uprights. In all three cases the bars are quite plain, except for the terminal heads on the top of the uprights, all of which have knobs on the ends of the horns. The Mount Bures fire-dog had brass knobs on the horns, the rest of the object being of iron.

Knobbed horns of this kind are found on objects of the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age in Scandinavia, as, for instance :—

LATE BRONZE AGE.

End of handle of gold vessel found at Boeslund, Seeland	J. J. A. Worsaae's <i>Industrial Arts of Denmark</i> , p. 105.
Ditto, found in Fyen	P. B. du Chaillu's <i>Viking Age</i> , vol. i, p. 97.
Ditto, found at Rönninge...	A. P. Madsen's "Bronze Age II," pl. 25.
Helmet of small bronze figure found in Denmark	J. J. A. Worsaae's <i>Industrial Arts of Denmark</i> , p. 109.

EARLY IRON AGE.

On helmet of figure represented on the silver bowl found at Gundestrup, Jutland	Sophus Müller in <i>Nordiske Fortidsminder</i> , Pt. 2, Pl. 10.
On gold bracteate found in Sweden ...	H. Hildebrand's <i>Industrial Arts of Scandinavia</i> , p. 18.

The bronze handle of a knife, found with other Late-Celtic objects at Birdlip,¹ near Gloucester, is ornamented with a bull's head having knobs on the ends of the horns, like those on the ends of the iron fire-dogs.

The most important recent contribution to our knowledge of the subject of Kelto-Roman fire-dogs is the article on "Le Bélier consacré aux Divinités Domestiques sur les Chenets Gaulois" in the *Revue Archéologique* (vol. xxxiii, 1898), by M. Joseph Déchelette, Curator of the Museum at Roanne (Loire), in which he describes twenty-nine examples from different parts of France, made of terra-cotta, and ornamented with rams' heads. Three of the best of those illustrated are in the Nantes Museum.

¹ *Transactions* of Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, vol. v, p. 137.

M. Déchelette mentions the fact that while the Gaulish oppidum at Mont Beuvray¹ (Bibracte) was being explored, burials were discovered in many cases within the areas of the dwelling-houses. His theory with regard to the origin of the zoöomorphic terminations of the Gaulish fire-dogs is thus expressed :—

“The ram appears to us on the pottery fire-dogs of the Gauls as the symbol of the sacrifice offered to the souls of their ancestors on the domestic hearth. Its representation, we think, is consecrated to the domestic gods of the Gauls ; to those familiar spirits, at one time protecting divinities, and at another evil-bringing ghosts, according to whether the ceremonies which they claim from the living have been performed or neglected. The worship of the household gods is derived from a fundamental belief common to all the peoples of Aryan origin ; and the Celts, who had preserved the belief in a future state, could not have lost the practice of this religion. This nation, which peopled its forests, its springs, its rocks, and its towns with inferior gods and genii, honoured the protecting divinities of the hearth with the same superstitious worship.”

I am not aware that any terra-cotta fire-dogs, such as those described by M. Déchelette, have been found in Great Britain. The beasts' heads on the English and Welsh fire-dogs appear to be those of bulls. Certainly, none of them have the curved horn of the ram.

It may be interesting to note the circumstances under which the English examples were found. They are as follows :—

Stanfordbury (1½ mile north-east of Shefford, Bedfordshire). A pair of iron fire-dogs were found in 1832, by a workman whilst digging a drain at a spot half a mile north of the farmhouse, which stands within an ancient camp on the high table-land at Stanfordbury. They were buried in a rectangular pit, 15 ft. long by 12 ft. wide by 5 ft. deep, dug in the clay soil, and paved with Roman tiles. The pit also contained a bronze jug of elegant classical design, a shallow brass pan, a bronze saucepan, an iron tripod and pot-hanger, a bone flute, six amphoræ, Samian and other Roman pottery, and five pebbles (four white and one black). The fire-dogs were 2 ft. 7¼ ins. high, by 2 ft. 8 ins. long. In 1834 a similar pit, containing numerous

¹ See J. G. Bulliot's *Fouilles de Mont Beuvray* and *Album*.

fine antiquities of the Romano-British period, was opened 30 ft. south of the first pit.

Hay Hill Tumulus (between Barton and Wimpole, Cambridgeshire). An iron fire-dog was found near this tumulus in 1817 or thereabouts; and not far off an amphora was dug up in 1818, 1 ft. 2 ins. below the surface, covered with a slab of stone, and containing a cinerary urn. The fire-dog measured 1 ft. 7 ins. wide between the uprights.

Mount Bures (10 miles north-west of Colchester). A pair of iron fire-dogs, with brass knobs on the horns of the beasts' heads at the top of the uprights, were found, by men deepening a ditch, in 1849, at a spot a quarter of a mile south-east of the "Mount," near the church, from which the place takes its name. They were buried in a triangular pit, measuring 7 ft. each side, and about 5 ft. deep, which contained also two iron bars, six amphoræ, a glass bottle and bead, the brass handles, hinges, etc., of a wooden box, and several plates of ware resembling Samian.

Mr. C. Roach Smith was of opinion that the pits at Stanfordbury and at Mount Bures were burial vaults, although no traces of human remains seem to have been noticed. It is worth noticing that all the Kelto-Roman iron fire-dogs found in England have been associated with amphoræ. The Careg Coedog fire-dog may fairly lay claim to be the oldest, if not one of the finest, specimens of native art ironwork which has survived until the present day.

NOTE.—Since this paper was written I have come across an account in the *Mémoires de la Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France* (5th Ser., vol. ii, p. 281), of a bronze patera, found at Visignot, near Arnay-le-Duc (Côte-d'Or), and now in the Saint Germain Museum, which is inscribed

DEO . ALISANO . PAVLLINVS
PRO . CONTEOIO . FIL . SVO
V . S . L . M .

In the same place was also found a bronze statuette of Mercury, inscribed V . S . L . M (*Votum solvit libens merito*), showing that both it and the patera were votive objects. The name of the Celtic deity ALISANVS occurs on the patera in the Dijon Museum, given in the list on p. 36, and engraved in the *Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule*.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
AT THE
FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING,
HELD AT
MERTHYR-TYDFIL, GLAMORGANSHIRE,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1900,
AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.

President.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ABERDARE.

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Temple.

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Mrs. DAVIES	-	Bryntirion, Merthyr Tydfil.
E. DAVIES, Esq.	-	Machen House, Newport.
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C. R. JAMES, Esq.	-	National Liberal Club, London.
FRANK T. JAMES, Esq.	-	Penydarran House, Merthyr Tydfil.
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D. W. JONES, Esq.	-	Merthyr Tydfil.
EVAN JONES, Esq.	-	Ty Mawr, Aberdare.
JOHN JONES, Esq.	-	Glannant House, Merthyr Tydfil.
HERBERT KIRKHOUSE, Esq.	-	Brynbedw, Tylorstown.
Rev. HOWEL KIRKHOUSE	-	Cyfarthfa Vicarage.

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EVENING MEETINGS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1900.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

A Meeting of the Committee of the Association was held in the Committee Room, Town Hall, at 8 P.M., to receive the reports of the officers, and to transact other business.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14TH, 1900.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting was held in the Town Hall, at 8 P.M., at which the President, Lord Aberdare, delivered the following Inaugural Address:—

It was originally my intention to give you a short description of the objects of archæological interest in this valley and its immediate neighbourhood, but in getting up my facts I was struck with the impossibility of arriving at accurate information on any Welsh archæological subject without consulting the works of a late very distinguished inhabitant of this valley, Mr. George Clark. His name is, I am sure, familiar to all of us, but some only know him as the trustee and manager of the Dowlais Works; others only as the author of *Mediæval Castles*, *Cartæ et Munimenta*, and other important and interesting books; some, possibly, only as a brilliant conversationalist, full of apt quotation, ready wit, and an inexhaustible fund of appropriate anecdote. Instead of telling you what you probably all know already, and have been better told than you could be by me, I thought I would give you a short account or memoir of his origin, his life, and his work, and that this could not fail to be of interest and instruction even to those who knew him well.

Most of the men who have risen to eminence in connection with the iron trade of this county have been self-made men, with few advantages of birth, education, or culture. The Guests were Staffordshire farmers; the Bacons, North-countrymen, probably from Westmoreland, as were the Fothergills, who were small freeholders, commonly called statesmen in that county. The first Crawshay was son of a Yorkshire farmer who cultivated his own land. All of them were able, hardworking, business men. But it is not till the fourth generation that we find any evidence of culture among them, when the late Robert Crawshay took up photography, then in its infancy, and became no mean artist. George Thomas

Clark, the subject of my memoir, came of a well-known family, chiefly remarkable for the number of celebrated divines, both Church of England and Nonconformist, which it produced. His father was the Rev. George Clark, chaplain to the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, well known as a prominent Abolitionist and the friend of Wilberforce. Among his ancestors were the Rev. Samuel Clark, of St. Albans, the Rev. Samuel Clark, of Wycombe, and another Rev. Samuel Clark, known as the Martyrologist.

Mr. Clark was born in 1809, and educated at Charterhouse—known to all of us as the school of Colonel Newcome and Clive Newcome. On leaving school he studied surgery under Babington, but, apparently, he had not found his vocation, as he left this profession and turned to engineering. It may be said of him, as Bishop Magee said of himself on giving up the medical profession, that by so doing he had saved many lives. The change of profession was a fortunate one for this neighbourhood, at any rate. In making his start in his new profession he was fortunate in serving under Brunel, who was then at work on the Great Western Railway. He designed the Basildon, Moulsoford, and Maidenhead bridges on this line. I do not know his reasons for leaving the Great Western. He probably thought that there was greater scope for his talents in India, and he obtained the post of engineer to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, presumably by the recommendation and influence of Brunel. His stay in India was a short one, as he was compelled by the state of his health to return to England. A paper which he wrote in the *Westminster Review* on sanitary reform, then an infant science, was much noticed, and obtained for him the post of sub-commissioner under the first Sanitary Act, with a salary of £1,000 a year. The drainage of Rugby was carried out during this period under his superintendence.

In 1850 he married Anne, daughter of Henry Lewis, of Greenmeadow, a member of an old Glamorganshire family, and one of the first families who established works at Dowlais. Mrs. Clark deserves ever to be held in remembrance in Dowlais for her charity and kindness of heart. The Dowlais Hospital was for years carried on at her expense, although the works supplied the building and the medical aid. She was also a constant and a kindly visitor to the patients. Mrs. Clark made a fine collection of Nantgarw china, mostly acquired before the china lovers and collectors were aware of its value. About 1850 Mr. Clark was employed by Mr. John Murray to correct and revise his *Handbook*, but I cannot say that even Mr. Clark's wit and fun were able to make it lively or amusing reading. In 1852 he became, under the will of Sir John Guest, trustee of the Dowlais Estate jointly with the late Lord Aberdare. I do not know if we can give him the credit of bringing in Mr. Menelaus, but under their management, and by the introduction of the Bessemer process of steel-making, the works, which had been passing through a time of acute depression, revived and began the era of, perhaps, their greatest prosperity. On the close of the trust,

Mr. Clark became chief adviser and a sharer in the profits of the Dowlais Company. One of his last acts in connection with the company was the establishment of the great Cardiff branch of the works.

Mr. Clark took an active and useful part in public affairs. He was for many years chairman of the Merthyr Board of Guardians, and he made use of his sanitary and engineering experience to promote the construction of the Merthyr Waterworks and Pentwyn Reservoir, to the great benefit of Merthyr and Dowlais. The schools of the district are also greatly indebted to Mr. Clark for his share in their management, and his enlightened and far-seeing views on education. As a fellow-Volunteer I must render a tribute to Mr. Clark, the originator and first colonel of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of the Welsh Regiment, now so ably commanded by Colonel Creswell. The last years of Mr. Clark's life were spent at Talygarn, an estate purchased from the Lisles, where he found a congenial occupation in planting rare shrubs and trees, and in constantly enlarging the house to contain the books and objects of art which he had for years been accumulating, and which he still bought with great taste and judgment. And there, on January 31st, 1898, he died, having survived his wife thirteen years, and was buried in the churchyard of Talygarn Church, which he had shortly before rebuilt—a fitting monument for a long, blameless, and useful life.

I now come to the hardest part of my task, and one which I unfeignedly wish was in better and more skilful hands. Able conversationalist as he was, Mr. Clark was little given to talking about himself, even with his most intimate friends; and, as he had outlived all his contemporaries, I have little more than my own personal observations and remembrances to go upon. An old friend described him to me as a man of the strictest probity, inflexible will, faithful and loyal to his friends; and I cannot give, or wish to give, any better description. The late Lord Aberdare said of him: "A man so various he seems to be not one but all mankind's epitome." My earliest recollections of Mr. Clark was at a volunteer review luncheon. I was about nine years old, and to my dismay I was put on a chair and told to return thanks for the ladies. Mr. Clark, leaning down and pretending to be prompted by me, made a speech which convulsed his audience with laughter. I have no doubt that he was able to make allusions and pay compliments, as coming from me, which he could not have done on his own behalf. In a short time I felt quite at my ease, and not quite sure how much of the speech was my own. It is curious that, although Mr. Clark was noted for the quickness and readiness of his wit, and his inexhaustible stock of anecdote, I can give no special *bon mot* or witty saying of his. Much of his success in speaking and conversation must be put down to his readiness of quotation and repartee, and the delightful and humorous twinkle in his eye when making a point.

I think that one of the notable features of his life is, that it is

not his connection with great and successful business undertakings by which he will be remembered, but by the work of his leisure hours. His chief delight was in hunting up and studying old genealogies, histories, and manuscripts; and those who knew him never failed to wonder at the extent and accuracy of his knowledge. Another point in his character was his power of attracting and retaining the friendship of distinguished men. I have already mentioned Sir Isambard Brunel and Sir John Guest. He was also the lifelong and very dear friend of the late Lord Aberdare, of Tom Bruce, brother of Lord Elgin, and manager of the great Seafield estate; of Freeman and Dean Stanley; of the Wilberforce family; of the Macaulay family; of Sir George Arthur, Governor of Bombay; of Sir Bartle Frere; Sir Henry Layard; Mr. Christopher Mansel Talbot; Mr. Robert Oliver Jones; of our late Bishop Ollivant, and many others whose names I cannot now recall—all men of distinction and ability. In addressing the Cambrian Archæological Association and many interested in Wales and Welsh antiquarian lore, I feel that no apology is due for departing from the usual custom of the Presidential Address in order to keep green the memory of one to whom Wales owes so much. Personally, I feel that it has been a great privilege to have been allowed to give this incomplete and inadequate account of an old and revered friend, and I hope it may lead someone with greater literary talent to write a life worthy of him and his work.

The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, in proposing a vote of thanks to his lordship, said it was extremely fitting that the record of Mr. Clark's life should form the subject of the inaugural address at Merthyr, where he made so great a mark.—Mr. T. Mansel Franklen, in seconding, said that Mr. Clark was one of the first to introduce absolute accuracy into the subject of archæology.—The motion was then submitted and carried with acclamation, and his lordship briefly acknowledged the compliment.

Subsequently, the Rev. C. Chidlow read a paper prepared by Mr. J. S. Corbett, on "Llantrisant Castle." A paper written by Mr. Charles Wilkins on "Llancaiach House" was taken as read. Mr. W. Edwards next read a paper by Mr. J. S. Corbett on "The Van."

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1900.

On this day there was no Evening Meeting.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1900.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held at the Town Hall, at 8 P.M., to receive the Annual Report, to elect officers for the ensuing year and New Members, and to fix upon the place of meeting for 1901.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1900.

Archæological and Historical Works written by Members of the Association.—During the past year, the following historical and archæological works by members of the Association have been published :—

Rhys (John, M.A.) and Jones (David Brynmor, M.P.). "The Welsh People : . . their origin, history, laws, language, literature, and characteristics." (with two maps). London, T. Fisher Unwin—Tonbridge [printed], Bradbury, Agnew and Co., 1900. Demy 8vo, 704 pp., 16s. cloth.

Owen (Henry, D.C.L. Oxon., F.S.A.). "The Administration of English Law in Wales and the Marches." London, printed for the author, 1900. 4to, 36 pp.

Allen (James, M.A., Dean of St. David's). "Notes on the Sheriffs of Pembrokeshire, 1541-1899." Completed by Egerton Allen. Tenby, F. B. Mason, 1900. Demy 8vo, 97 pp. 7s. 6d., net, half leather.

"Cardiff Records." Edited by John Hobson Matthews. Vol. ii. Cardiff, published by order of the Corporation, and sold by Henry Sotheman and Co., London, 1900. Imp. 8vo, 525 pp., with portraits and illustrations, 25s. net, half roan.

Morgan (Col. W. L., late R.E.). "An Antiquarian Survey of East Gower, Glamorganshire." London, Chas. J. Clark, 36, Essex Street, Strand. 8vo, cloth, pp. 282.

Fisher (Rev. J., B.D.). "The Cefn Coch MSS." Two MSS. of Welsh Poetry, written principally during the seventeenth century. Liverpool, I. Foulkes, 8, Paradise Street, MDCCCXCIX. 8vo, cloth, pp. xxviii, 460. 12s. 6d.

Announcements have been made of the following forthcoming works :—

Thomas (Ven. D. R., F.S.A.). "The History of the Diocese of St. Asaph." A new and enlarged edition. (Oswestry, Woodhall, Minshall and Co.; London, Elliot Stock).

Griffith (J. E., F.L.S.). "The Cromlechs of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire."

Halliday (G. E., F.R.I.B.A.). "Llandaff Church Plate." (London, Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.).

Works relating to Welsh History and Antiquities received for Review.

—The following works, not written by members of the Association, have been received for review :—

Price (F. S.). "History of Llansawel, Carmarthenshire. (Swansea, published for the Author).

Hall (Alfred). "History of Oystermouth." (Swansea, Alexandra Printing Company).

The Journal.—The following list, classified according to periods, shows the nature of the papers published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* between July 1899 and July 1900 :—

Prehistoric Period.

"Exploration of Moel Trigarn." By the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, R. Burnard and the Rev. I. K. Anderson.

"Some Dolmens and their Contents." By J. Romilly Allen.

Romano-British Period.

No papers.

Early Christian Period.

No papers.

Mediæval Period.

"Glimpses of Elizabethan Pembrokeshire." By the Rev. James Phillips.

"Slebech Commandery and the Knights of St. John." By J. Rogers Rees.

"Surveys of the Manors of Radnorshire." By John Lloyd.

"Discoveries made on the Friars' Estate, Bangor." By Harold Hughes and P. S. Gregory.

"The Misereres in St. David's Cathedral." By Dr. A. C. Fryer.

"Notes on the Older Churches of the Four Welsh Dioceses." By the late Sir Stephen R. Glynn.

"Llantwit Major Church, Glamorganshire." By G. E. Halliday.

"The Registers of Gurfreston Parish." By E. Laws.

The illustrations are as numerous, and produced with the same care by Mr. Worthington G. Smith and his son Mr. A. E. Smith, as in previous years. The papers on Llantwit Major Church, the Friars, Bangor, the Misereres in St. David's Cathedral, and Moel Trigarn, are profusely illustrated by the aid of drawings and photographs, supplied in most cases by the authors, to whom the Association is consequently greatly indebted.

The index to the volume of the Journal for 1899 has been compiled by the Rev. Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A., for which the Association tenders him its best thanks.

Within the last twelve months two able and valued contributors to the Journal have been lost to the Association through death—Mr. Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A., and Mr. D. Griffith Davies. The former was a specialist of the first order in mediæval architecture, armour and costume, and he added greatly to the interest of our annual meetings by his lucid lectures on the old churches and effigies seen during the excursions. Mr. Griffith Davies had an unrivalled knowledge of the antiquities of Carnarvonshire and Anglesey, which he was always ready to impart to others. He was an expert draughtsman, and had acquired the art of taking rubbings of ancient sculptured and inscribed monuments in a way which few of his brother antiquaries could hope to equal, much less to excel. The services rendered by Mr. Griffith Davies to the Association in planning the excursions at the Carnarvon Meeting will be fresh in the minds of all who were present on that occasion. By the lamented deaths of Mr. Stephen Williams and Mr. Griffith Davies, the members have been deprived of two first-rate antiquaries and two dear old friends.

Amongst the recent discoveries of antiquities in Wales and the Marches, reported to the editor and described in the Journal, may be mentioned the pre-historic remains at Moel Trigarn, Roman remains at Cardiff, Gelligaer, and Caerwent; the find of Roman gold coins and rings on Sully Moor, near Cardiff; and the mediæval sepulchral slabs dug up on the Friars Estate, Bangor. With regard to the Early Christian inscribed stones, it may be well to

note (1) that a stone found by the Rev. Meredith Hughes, vicar of Bryn y maen, near Colwyn, and extensively "boomed" in the newspapers as an Ogam stone, appears to be what the Pembrokeshire antiquaries have christened a "plough Ogam," (*i.e.*, Ogam scores made by the point of the ploughshare when passing over a buried boulder); (2) that Mr. J. Lloyd Griffith and the Rev. D. Morgan, rector of Llantrisant, in Anglesey, have run to earth at Trescawen the inscribed stone mentioned by the Rev. H. Skinner in the *British Museum Add. MS.* No. 33636, and to which attention was first called by Mr. Edward Owen; and (3) that in the *Western Mail* for January 23rd, 1900, a letter from Mr. Thomas Williams, of Oakland, Drefach Llandyssil, appeared, announcing the recovery of a portion of the long-lost "DECABARBALOM" stone at Capel Mair, Llangeler, Carmarthenshire.

The Funds of the Association.—The funds of the Association are in a satisfactory condition, the balance in the Treasurer's hands at the end of the financial year being, as already stated in the July number of the Journal, £231 1s. 7d.

Election of Officers, Members of Committee, and New Members of the Association.—The following Vice-Presidents were elected:—

Edward Laws, Esq., F.S.A.

The Rev. Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A.

The following Members of Committee, who will retire in due course under Law 3, were re-elected.

A. N. Palmer, Esq.

Egerton G. B. Phillimore, Esq.

T. Mansel Franken, Esq.

The President and Officers for the year 1899 were re-elected for 1900.

The following New Members of the Association were elected:—

NORTH WALES.

L. Davies Jones, Esq., 3, Edge Hill Garth, Bangor.

Proposed by

H. Harold Hughes, Esq.,
A.R.I.B.C.

The Rev. Evan Evans, Llansadwrn Rectory, Menai
Bridge

T. Prichard, Esq.

The Ven. The Archdeacon of Merioneth, Llany-
stundwy Rectory, Criccieth

The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas.

Philip T. Godsal, Esq., Iscoed Park, Whitechurch,
Salop

Canon Trevor Owen.

Miss Ethel Holland-Thomas, Caer Ffynnon, Tal-
sarnan

Canon Trevor Owen.

THE MARSHES.

S. W. Partington, Esq., Garthlyn, Kilmorey Park,
Chester

The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas.

H. H. C. Summers, Esq., Oswestry

The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas.

New members of the Cambrian Archæological Association elected at Merthyr, 1900.

SOUTH WALES.

Proposer.

Breconshire :

Bradley, Mrs., Cefn Parc, Brecon . . . C. Wilkins, Esq.

Cardiganshire :

James, W. E., Esq., Cae Morgan, Cardigan Joshua Hughes, Esq.

Car-marthen-shire :

Morgan, J. B., Esq., 50, New Road, Llanelly . . . Rev. C. Chidlow.

Glamorganshire :

Corbett, E. W. M., Esq., Pwllypant, Cardiff . . . T. M. Franken, Esq.
 Corbett, J. Stuart, Esq., Bute Estate Office, Cardiff . . . T. M. Franken, Esq.
 Edwards, Mrs., Vedw Hir, Aberdare . . . Rev. C. Chidlow.
 Gray, Thomas, Esq., Underhill, Port Talbot . . . H. P. Linton, Esq.
 Hughes, Dr., Gwernallwyn House, Dowlais . . . W. Morgan, Esq.
 Jones, Miss Ada, Maindy, Ynishir . . . Rev. C. Chidlow.
 Jones, D. W., Esq., Galon Uchaf, Merthyr . . . W. Edwards, Esq.
 Jones, Edmund, Esq., The Forest, Glyn Neath . . . J. H. James, Esq.
 Jones, Dr. W. W., Wellington Street, Merthyr . . . Rev. D. Lewis.
 Kempton, F. R., Esq., Roath House, Cardiff . . . Rev. C. Chidlow.
 Lawrence, Arthur, Esq., Lavernock House, Penarth . . . Rev. C. Chidlow.
 Kirkhouse, Herbert, Esq., Brynbedw, Tylorstown . . . Rev. C. Chidlow.
 Leigh, Dr., Glynbargaed, Treharris . . . W. Edwards, Esq.
 Lloyd, H. M., Esq., Victoria Street, Merthyr . . . W. Edwards, Esq.
 Morgan, Taliesin, Esq., Llantrisant . . . Rev. C. Chidlow.
 Roberts, James, Esq., Aberpergwm . . . W. Edwards, Esq.
 Roberts, John, Esq., Walters Road, Swansea . . . C. H. Glascodine, Esq.
 Seaborne, Geo., Esq., Hengoed, Cardiff . . . W. Haines, Esq.
 Thomas, Rev. J. Ll., M.A., Aberpergwm . . . C. H. Glascodine, Esq.
 Joseph-Watkin, Miss M., 5, Glentworth Road, Bristol . . . Pepyat Evans, Esq.
 Wykes, Rev. A. E., Merthyr Tydfil . . . Rev. D. Lewis.
 Wade-Evans, Rev. A. W., St. Matthew's Vicarage, Oakley Square, N.W. . . . Rev. C. Chidlow.

Index to the Fifth Series of the Archæologia Cambrensis.—A resolution was passed that, subject to the approval of the Editor, the offer made by Mr. Francis Green with regard to the Index to the Fifth Series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* be accepted.

Caerwent Exploration Fund.—Resolutions were passed (1) that the conditional grant of ten pounds recommended by the Committee to be made to the Caerwent Exploration Fund be confirmed; and (2) that Mr. W. Edwards be requested to represent the Association on the Caerwent Exploration Committee.

The Treceiri Sub-Committee.—A resolution was passed that Mr. Foulkes Roberts and Col. J. Ll. Morgan, R.E., be requested to serve on the Treceiri Sub-Committee.

The Iolo Morganwg MSS.—A resolution was passed that, subject to the permission of Mr. Penny Williams being obtained to inspect

Penny

the MSS. of Iolo Morganwg in his possession, the following Committee be appointed to report thereon :

The Chairman of Committee.
The Editor.
The General Secretaries for North and South Wales.
The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas Williams.
Charles Wilkins, Esq.
W. Edwards, Esq.
Llywarch Reynolds, Esq.
C. H. Glascodine, Esq.

Place of Meeting for 1901. — Newtown, Montgomeryshire, was fixed upon as the place of meeting for 1901.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1900.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting was held in the Town Hall at 8 p.m., at which papers were read on Glamorganshire Antiquities and History.

At the conclusion of the papers, votes of thanks were accorded to those who had assisted in promoting the success of the Merthyr Meeting, including the District Council, who placed the Town Hall at the disposal of the Association, and the Local Committee and Local Secretaries and Local Treasurer.

EXCURSIONS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14th.—EXCURSION No. 1.

GELLIGAER.

Route.—Members assembled in the MARKET SQUARE at 9 A.M., and were conveyed by carriage to GELLIGAER (10 miles south-east of Merthyr); going by Morlais Castle, Dowlais, and Capel Brithdir, and returning through Llancaiach.

Total distance, 28 miles.

On the outward journey stops were made at MORLAIS CASTLE (*Mediæval Fortress*), 3 miles north of Merthyr; CAPEL BRITHDIR (*Inscribed Stone and Small Church*), 9 miles south-east of Morlais Castle; CAPEL GWLADYS (*Ruins of Ancient Church*), 4 miles south of Capel Brithdir; and GELLIGAER (*Mediæval Church and Roman Camp*), 2 miles south of Capel Gwladys.

On the return journey a stop was be made at LLANCAIACH (*Tudor Mansion*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Gelligaer, and 9 miles south-east of Merthyr.

LUNCHEON was provided at Gelligaer, at 1.30 P.M.

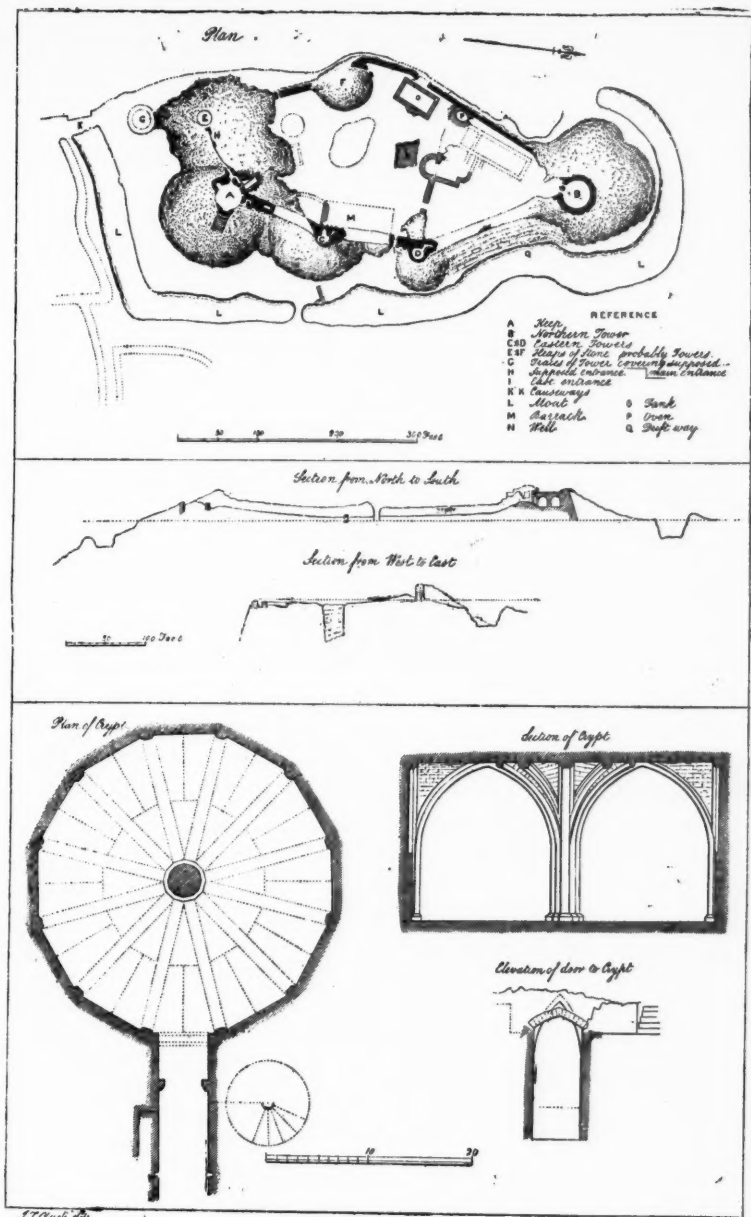
Morlais Castle stands on a limestone platform, 470 ft. above the Taff Vechan, which flows at its foot on the north. It is well placed to command the ancient road from Brecknock into Glamorgan.

The ground-plan is simple, and easily understood from the accompanying illustration. The architectural details are plain. The only present approach is from the east, by a causeway across the moat; but there may have been a larger gateway and tower at the south end.

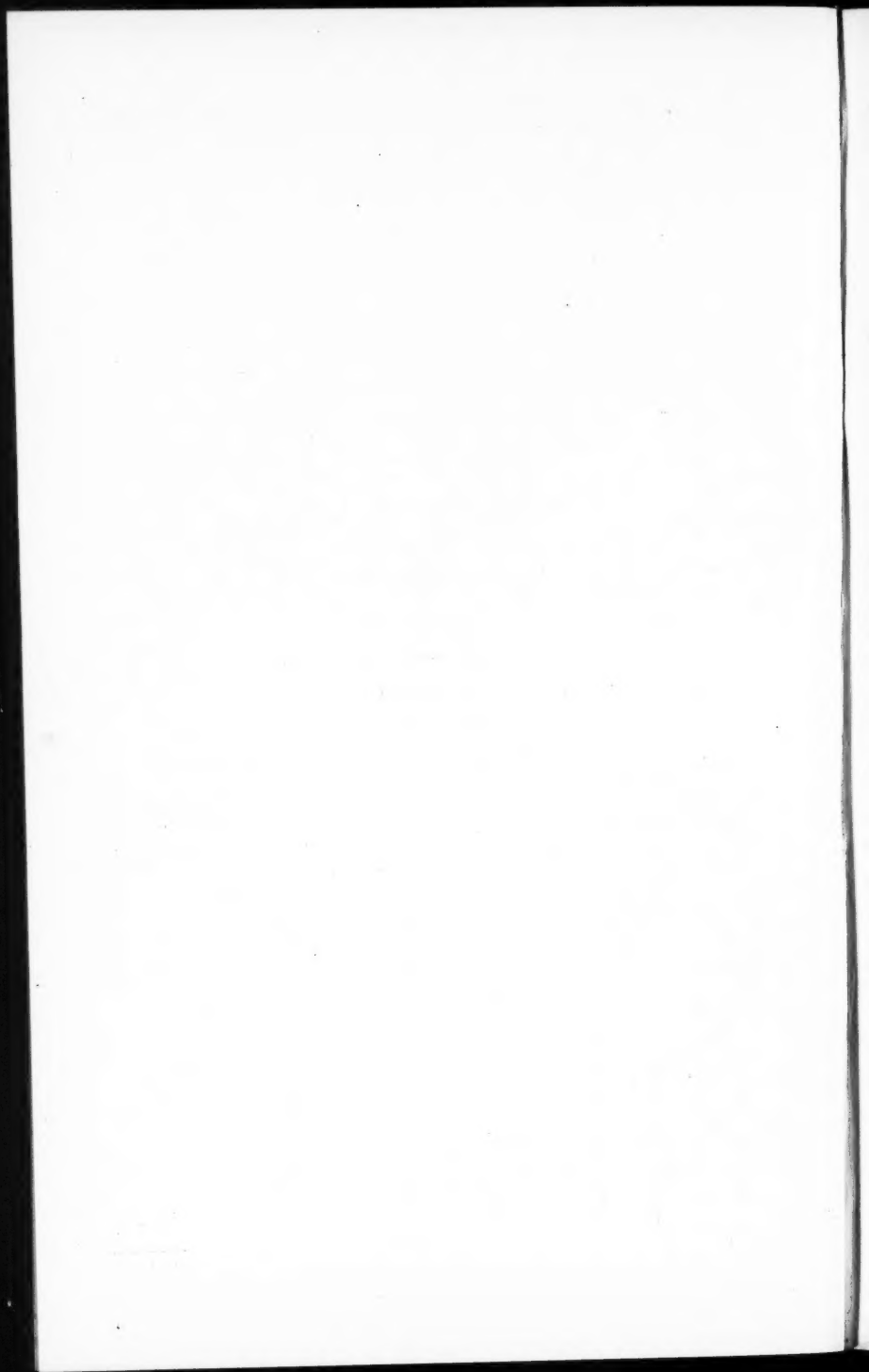
The south tower was the keep, of two stories. The lower storey, often called the crypt, a polygon of twelve sides, 28 ft. in diameter, has a central column, with corresponding facets, branching into twelve fan-ribs, which, forming pointed arches, support the roof, and terminate on the containing wall in as many pilasters. The other towers seem to have been of the usual type.

The well was 70 ft. deep, but could not have been deep enough to reach a good water supply.

The oven is still very perfect, 11 ft. by 15 ft., and of limestone. The walls seem to have been taken down, and not, as usual, blown up. Perhaps they were never completed.



Morlais Castle



The Castle was probably built in the latter half of the thirteenth century, and also, probably, was the castle whose erection by Gilbert de Clare, Lord of Glamorgan, caused a dispute with Humphrey de Bohun, Lord of Brecknock, in which Edward I intervened, and, for the first time, limited the powers of the Lords Marcher. The evidence, from the proceeds of De Clare's forays into Brecknock, shows that the southern slopes of the Beacons were at least as well stocked then as now.

It was built on land taken from Ivor Bach. Since the time of Henry VIII, the ruin has been abandoned by the Crown, and fallen into the possession of Lord Windsor, Ivor Bach's descendant in the female line, and heir general and owner of the surrounding lands.

(G. T. Clark's *Mediæval Military Architecture*, vol. ii, pp. 312-322; *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. v, p. 97; W. Morgan, *Vaynor Handbook*, pp. 38-52; Rev. J. E. Jenkins, *Hist. of Vaynor*.)

Capel Brithdir Inscribed Stone.—In a field a short distance to the north-west of the little church called Capel Brithdir, on the top of the ridge to the west of the Rhymney Valley, is a slab of carboniferous sandstone bearing the following inscription in four vertical lines (see p. 6):

TESEfNA
Cuf FILI
US martI
HIC IacIT

Some of the letters are debased Roman capitals, the rest being minuscules of the early Brythonic character; but, owing to the roughness of the stone and to weathering, the inscription is now almost illegible.

(T. Stephens in *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. viii, p. 130; H. Longueville Jones, *ib.*, 221; Prof. Rhys's *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, p. 135; Prof. J. O. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 34; Hübner's *Inscript. Brit. Christ.*, No. 58.)

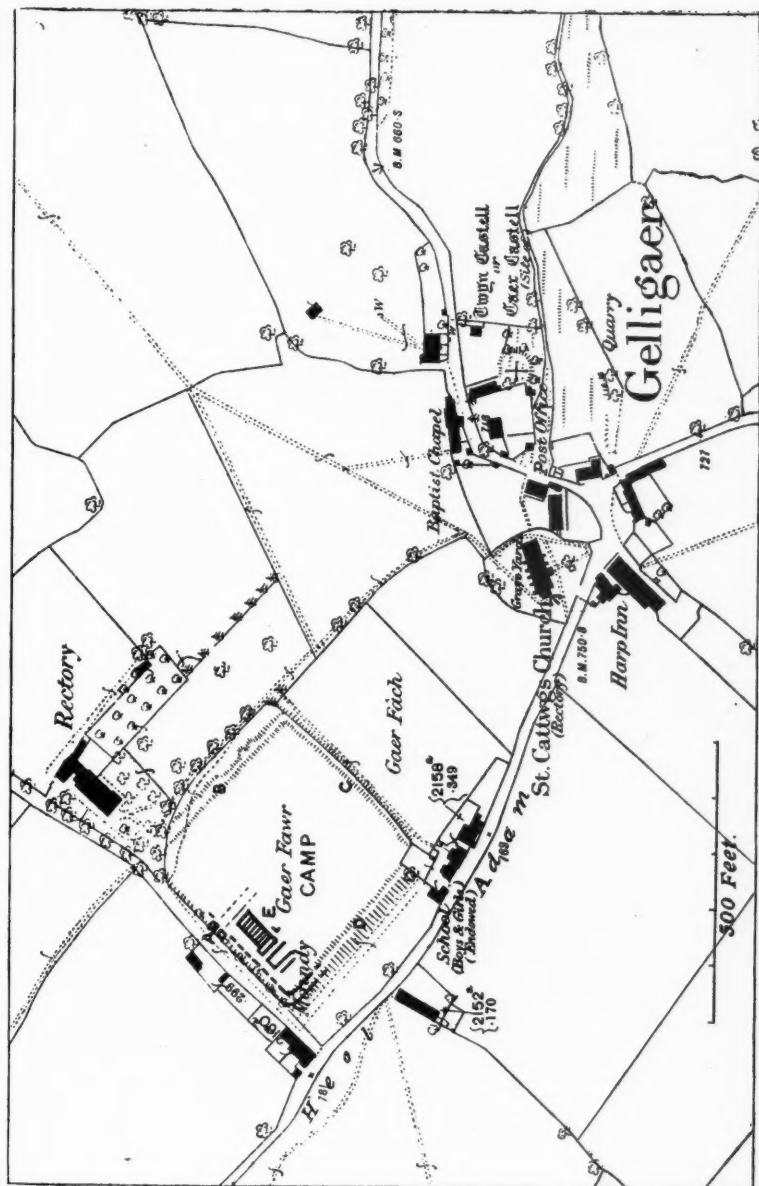
There is another remarkable stone near, though the difficulty of the ground forbids a visit on the present occasion. It is on Cefn Gelligaer, near Vochriw, and bears an inscription which Edward Lhuyd (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 237, col. 2) read as "Tefrauti." It has been much damaged since Lhuyd's time, and has been variously read as "Sefroihi" and "Tesroihi."

(Lhuyd, *Arch. Camb.*, 1st Series, vol. iii, p. 310; *ib.*, C. W. Lukis, 4th Series, vol. vi, p. 183; Prof. Rhys, *ib.*, 370; Hübner, *Inscript. Brit. Christ.*, No. 59; Prof. Westwood, *Lapid. Wall.*, p. 2.)

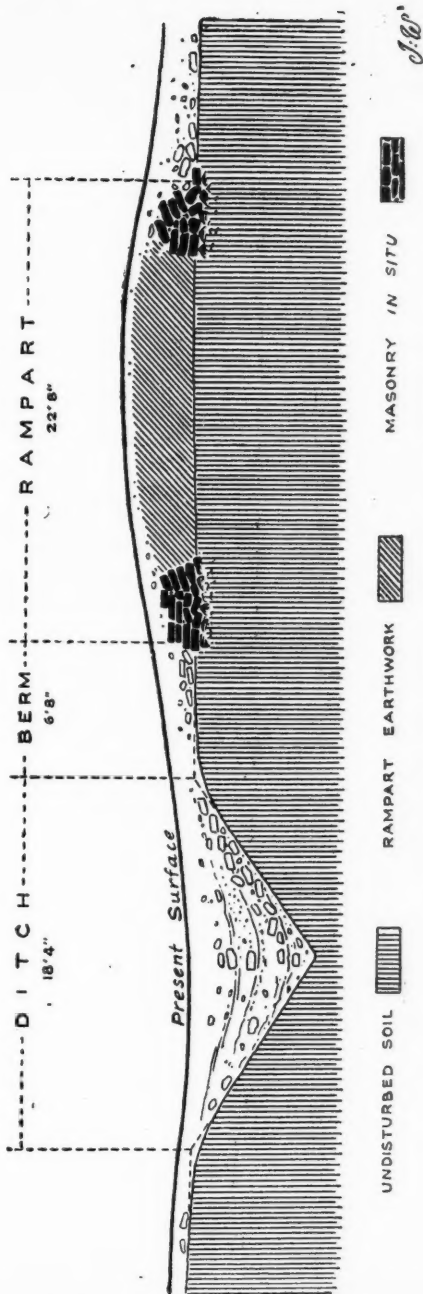
Capel Gwladys.—The foundations of this chapel, consisting of west tower, nave and chancel, within an enclosure, are still visible. Gwladys was daughter of Brychan and mother of Cadoc, to whom the parish church of Gelligaer is dedicated. This is in Cadoc's



"Tegernacus" Stone at Capel Brithdir, near Tir Phil Railway Station.

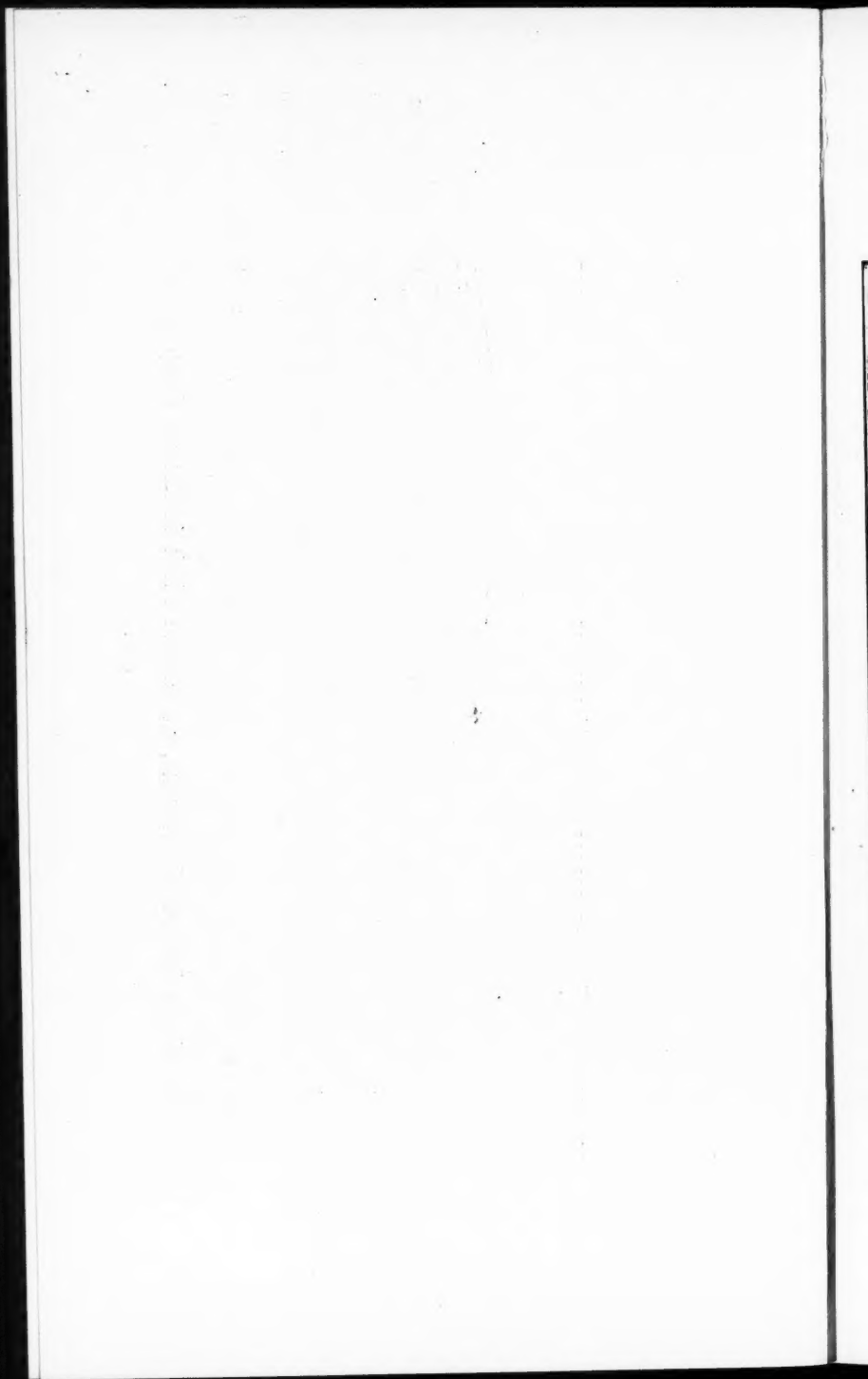


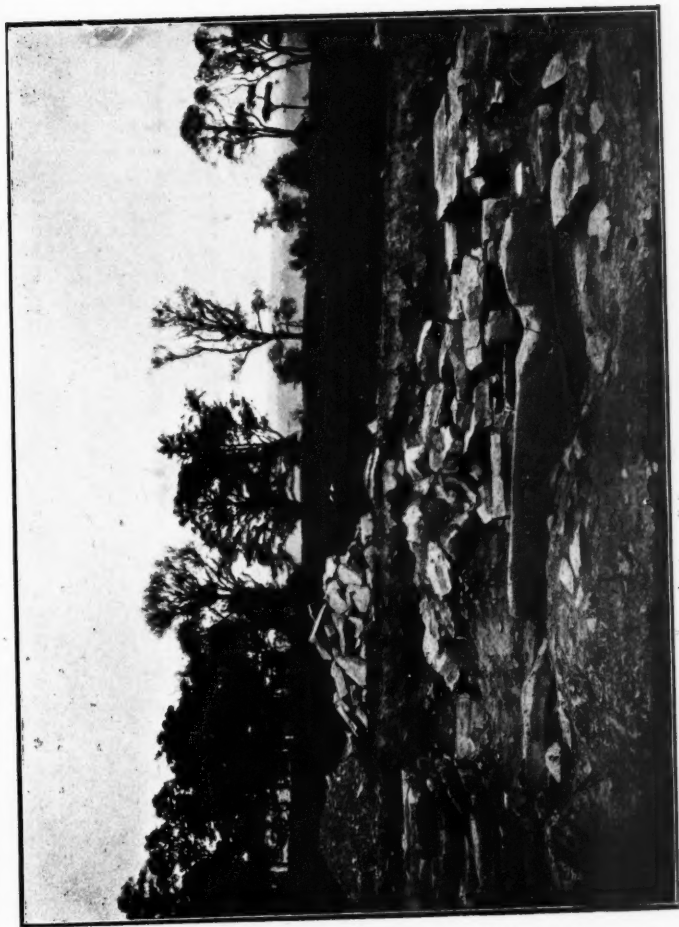
1871



Cross-Section of Rampart, Berm, and Ditch of Roman Camp
at Gelligaer.

Berm = a space between the foot of the Rampart's and the side of the Moat or Ditch.

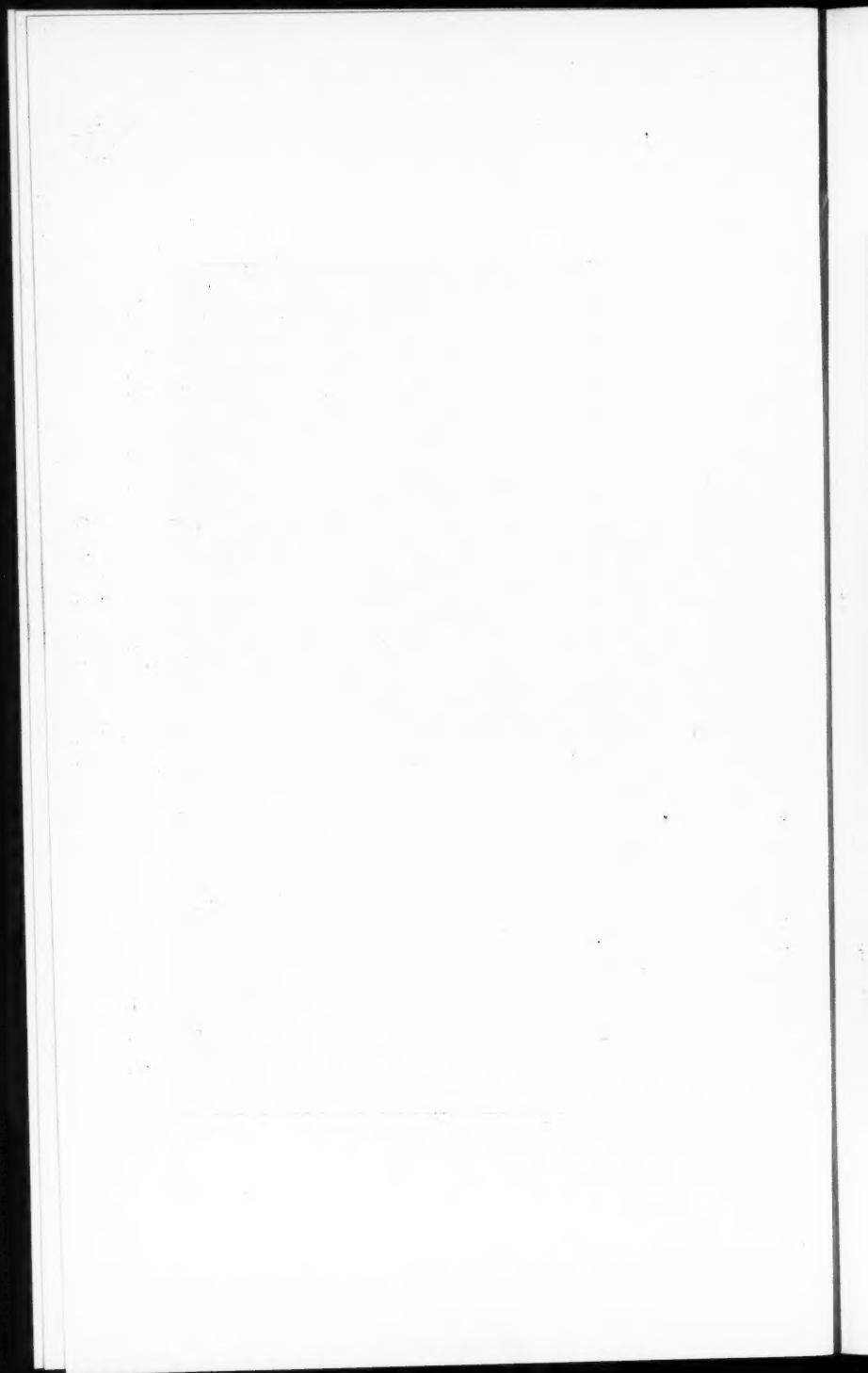




South-West Entrance Gateway of the Roman Castrum at Gelligaer.
Camera facing N.E.

(From a photograph by Miss E. Beddoes.)



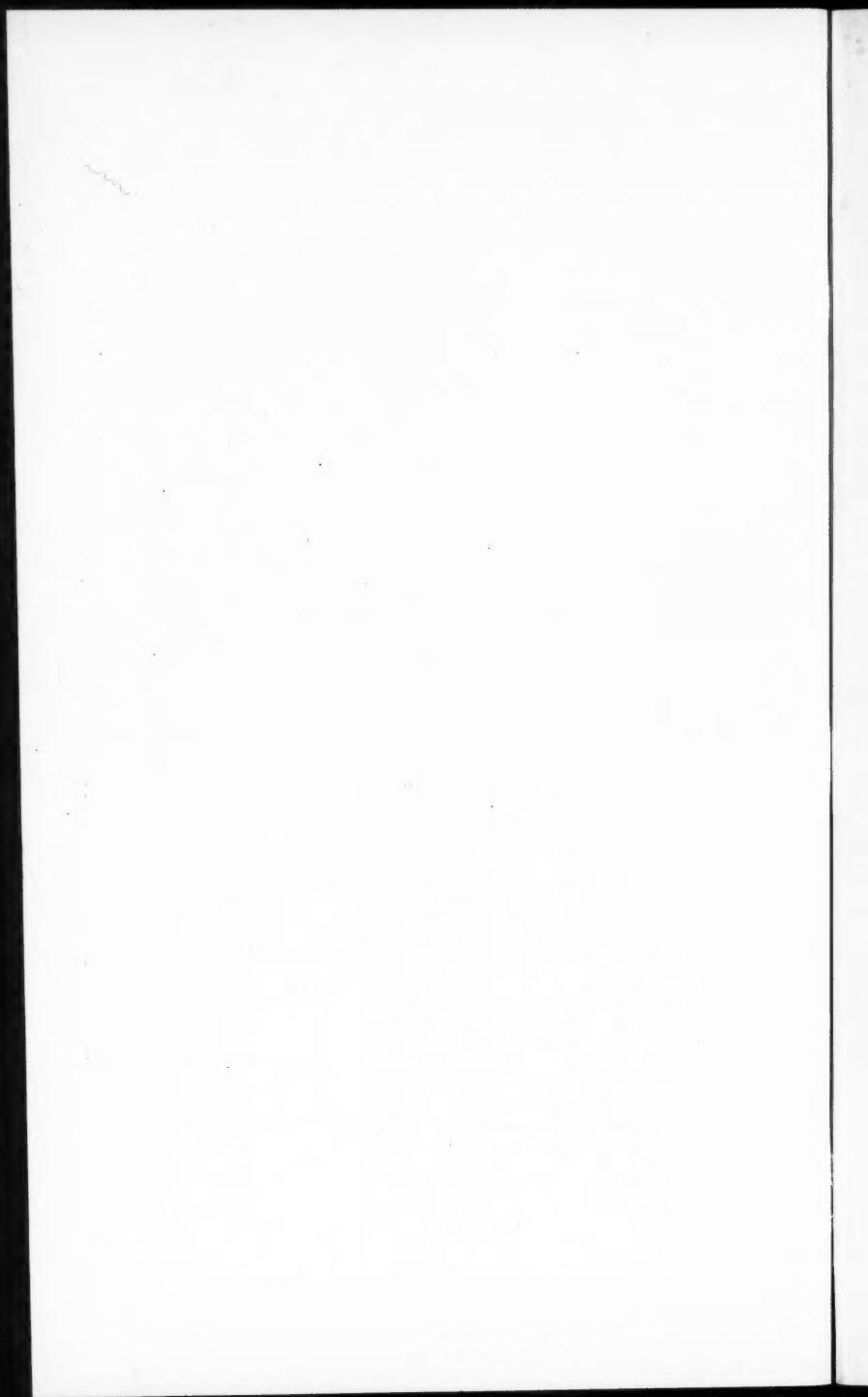




South-West Entrance Gateway of Roman Castrum at Gelligaer.
Camera facing N.

(From a photograph by Miss E. Beddoe.)





territory, which extended from Ffynnon Hen and the Rhymney to the sea at Cadoxton. William, Earl of Gloucester, 1147-83, gave to Margam Abbey "all the land of St. Gladus, with its pastures as far as the Brohru Carn, and on the other side of St. Gladus as far as the water called Kidliha." In 9 Edw. II, the sub-members of the Manor are spoken of as "Merthyr and Eglwyswladus."

(B. Gould, *Lives of Saints*, App. p. 174, 5; G. T. Clark in *Arch. Camb.*, 1877, p. 265; Birch, *Hist. of Margam Abbey*, p. 16.)

Gelligaer.—The Roman Camp, from which the place takes its name, is on the north of the village, to the east of the ancient road called "Heol Adda." It is of the usual Roman type, nearly square, 400 yards each way. The agger or rampart, 22 ft. wide, is clear on each side, and the ditch, 18 ft. wide 7 ft. deep, is clear on the western side, and can be traced on the east and south. Last year the Cardiff Naturalists' Society commenced the work of exploration, and found that the rampart had retaining walls on each side.

The north gateway, 7 ft. 6 ins. wide, was uncovered, with its guard-chambers, 7 ft. 6 ins. by 10 ft. 6 ins., as also near it a block of buildings, consisting of eight rooms about 22 ft. long, and varying in width from 5 ft. 9 ins. to 6 ft. 8 ins.

This year work has been resumed with happy results. "The great south-west and south-east gates have been opened out. The raised sill of one of the portals is to all appearances as fresh to-day as when the camp was abandoned sixteen or seventeen centuries ago. It shows the hollows worn by the chariot-wheels: the sockets in which the pivots of the great doors turned: and the square hole into which the great bolt shot to make all fast for the night, or when danger approached. One each side of the portals was a strong chamber for the keepers of the gates."

(*Public Library Journal*, Cardiff, July 1900; "Excavations at Gelligaer Camp, 1899," by C. H. James, in *Transactions of Cardiff Nat. Soc.*, vol. xxxi; *Arch. Camb.*, January 1900.)

Gelligaer Parish Church (dedicated to St. Cadoc or Cattwg) is a plain building, not possessing much antiquarian interest. There are traces of a north door in the nave, and of a priest's door in the chancel. A doorway leading to a former rood-loft is visible on the inner side of the chancel arch. The village stocks are preserved in the tower.

"**Twyn Castell**," or "the Castle," is a moated mound close to the village, and worth a visit.

A Holed Stone, with some ornamentation, is fixed up as a stile in a field near the camp, on the other side of the road. Formerly there appears to have been at this spot a mound of earth and stone, with a fountain at its base.

(*Carlisle's Top. Dict.*, s.v.)

Llancaiach House, "a very curious and perfect Tudor house of the Prichards, descended in the male line from Lewis ap Richard, a cadet of Van. It once harboured Charles I. Half the estate was sold to the Richardses of Cardiff, but half has descended through the heiress of David Prichard, who married Jenkins of Hensol, to Edward Rice Wingfield." The date 1628 is preserved on the iron back of the fireplace. It is now owned by The Macintosh of Macintosh.

(G. T. Clark in *Arch. Camb*, 1877, p. 267.)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15th.—EXCURSION No. 2.

LLANTRISANT.

Route.—Members assembled at ST. TYDFIL'S CHURCH at 9 A.M., to inspect the *Church* and *Three Inscribed Stones*. At 10.15 A.M. they proceeded on foot to the Railway Station, and were conveyed by train to PONTYPRIDD.

MERTHYR	...	...	dep. 10.30 A.M.
PONTYPRIDD	...	...	arr. 11.5 A.M.

From PONTYPRIDD the members were conveyed by carriage to LLANTRISANT and CASTELL COCH, returning again to Pontypridd through the Taff Vale, and thence back to Merthyr by train.

PONTYPRIDD	...	...	dep. 6.9 P.M.
MERTHYR	...	...	arr. 6.52 P.M.

Total distance by rail 22 miles, and by road 16 miles.

On the outward journey to CASTELL COCH a stop was made at LLANTRISANT (*Church and Castle*), 5 miles south of Pontypridd; ST. CAWRDAF'S (*Ruins of Monastery*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Llantrisant; CAPEL LLANILTERN (*Church and Inscribed Stone*), 3 miles south-east of St. Cawrdaf's; and at Castell Coch (*Medieval Castle Restored by the Marquis of Bute*), 4 miles north-east of Capel Llaniltern.

On the return journey, no stops were made.

LUNCHEON was provided at Llantrisant, at 1 P.M.

Merthyr Parish Church (St. Tydfil's) has recently been restored and enlarged by Mr. Pearson. Before this it was a small and plain building, consisting of west tower, nave, and chancel. Among its records is a Diary of Rector Nathaniel Jones, dispossessed by Cromwell.

Built into the east wall of the restored Parish Church—the posi-

tion it occupied in the former edifice—is an oblong block of Old Red Sandstone, bearing the inscription :

✠ artbeu

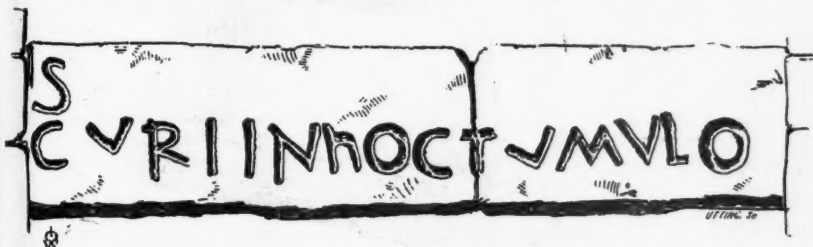


"Artbeu" Inscribed Stone, built into wall of Merthyr Tydfil Church, Glamorganshire.

The inscription, preceded by an ornamental incised cross, is in rudely-formed Hiberno-Saxon minuscule letters, of the seventh to ninth century. The name is not found elsewhere in Wales, but occurs in the *Cartulaire de Redon* in the following forms: Arthbiu, Arthueu, Arthuii. The stone is apparently a fragment of a larger one, dressed down to the present dimensions during the building of the former church; but no other fragments were discovered during the building of the present church.

(*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. iv, p. 163; Prof. J. O. Westwood's *Lapidarium Wallie*, p. 5; Hübner's *Inscript. Brit. Christ.*, p. 21.)

The Abercar Inscribed Stone was dislodged from its former inconvenient position as a lintel in a beast-house at Abercar, and brought to Merthyr through the instrumentality of our Local Secretary, Mr. C.



"Annici" Inscribed Stone from Abercar, Brecknockshire, now at Merthyr Tydfil.

Wilkins. It has now been removed to St. Tydfil's Churchyard, and erected on a suitable pedestal near the entrance-gate. The reading is :

NNICCI FILIVS

IC IACIT ꝥECVRI IN hoc TVMVLO

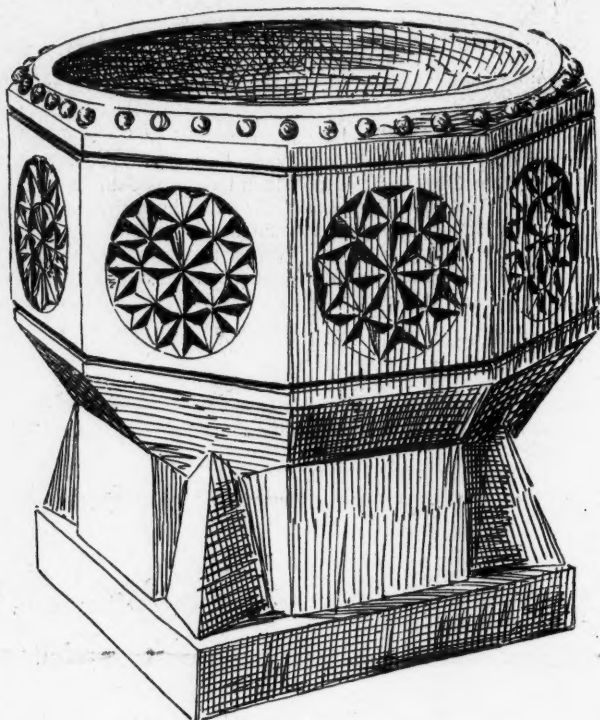
(C. Wilkins, *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Series, vol. iii, p. 93; Prof. Rhys, *Id.*, p. 95.)

Another stone found in the same beast-house at Abercar, also now placed in St. Tydfil's Churchyard, reads :

ETA FILI

(Prof. Rhys in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Series, vol. iii, p. 96.)

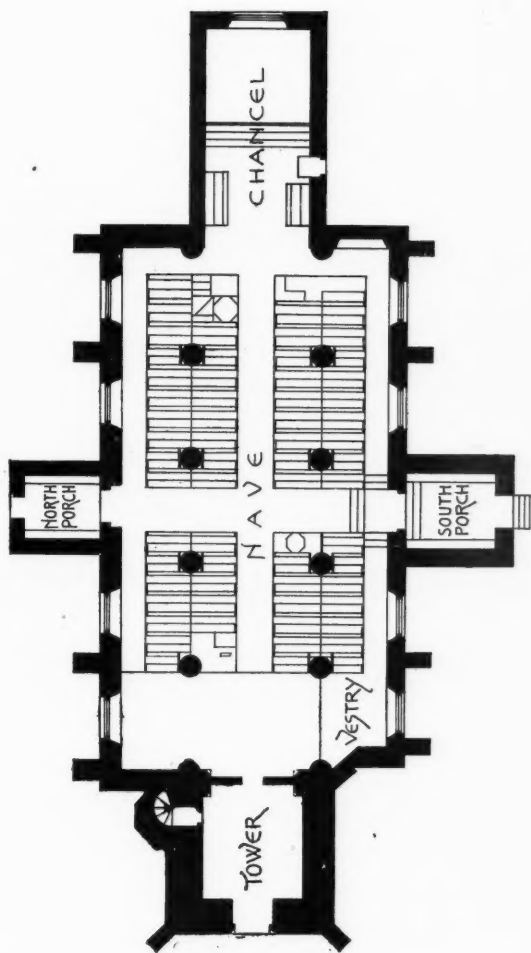
Llantrisant, an ancient borough, to which a charter confirming four earlier ones from 1346 was granted by R. Beauchamp, Earl of



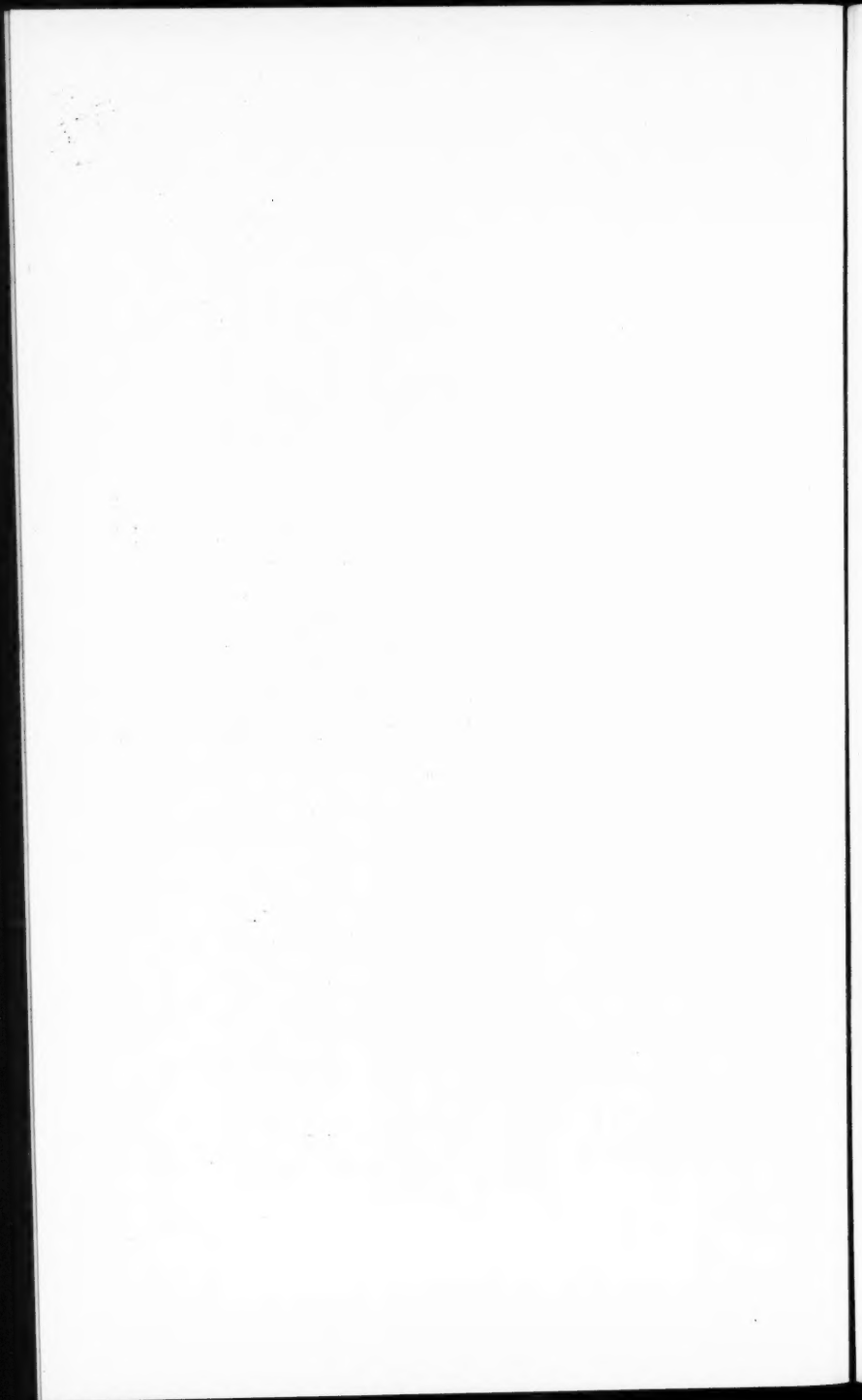
Font in Llantrisant Church, Glamorganshire.

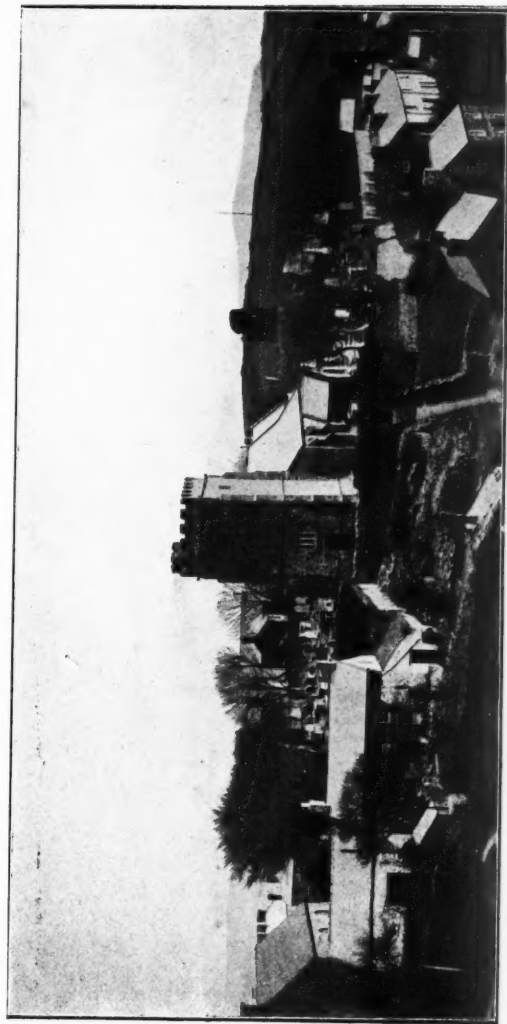
Warwick and Lord of Glamorgan, in 1424; which now, with the mace, is in the custody of Mr. Evan John, J.P.

The **Castle**, of which only a fragment now remains, dates from Hen. III, or Edw. I. It was the head of the lordship of Miscin, a great part of which was in the hands of native owners, until the last of them, Howel ap Meredith, was expelled by Richard de Clare,

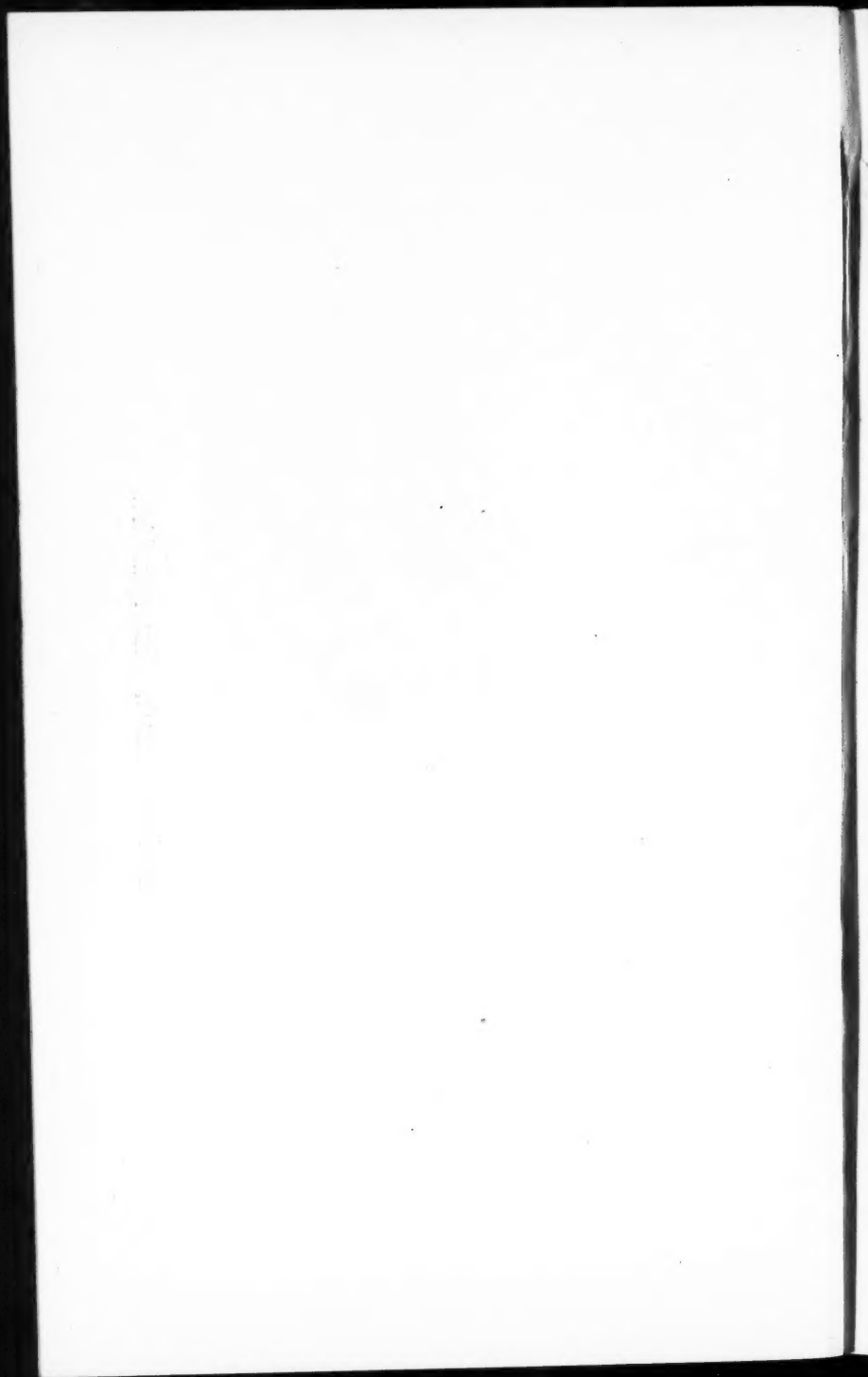


Plan of Llantrisant Church, Glamorganshire.



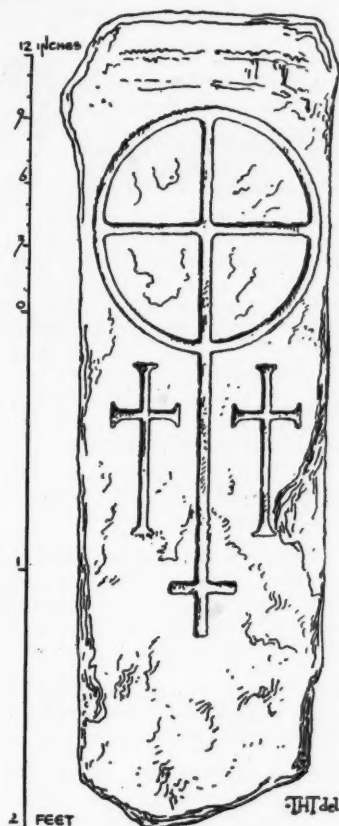


Llantrisant Church, Glamorganshire.



1229-1262. Since then it has always been in the hands of the chief Lord.

Edward II was sheltered here for a time, but taken prisoner in the adjoining woods.



LLANTRISSANT CH.

Sketch of Slab, with Incised Crosses, fixed into North Side of Llantrissant Church, Glamorganshire.

In Leland's time the castle was the prison for Miscin and "Glin Rodeney."

(*Arch Camb.*, 1878, p. 7, 1886, p. 172, etc. *Ib.*, 1887, p. 161, etc.; *History of Llantrissant*, by T. Morgan, 1898.)

The **Church** consists of Chancel, nave with side aisles divided from it by an arcade of five bays, and a low but massive western tower.

The font is of early date, and of similar design to the one at Pyle, near Bridgend. There is also a knight's effigy of early date, supposed to be Cadwgan Vawr, sixth in descent from Einion ab Collwyn.

In the base of the tower is an extemporised foundry for casting the church bells. In the north wall of the church there is a large stone, with an early cross carved thereon.

(*Arch. Camb.*, 5th Series, vol. x, p. 348; 5th Series, vol. xi, p. 323; 5th Series, vol. xiii, p. 269.)

St. Cawrdaf's Monastery.—Of this we have no information, except that Mr. Storrie "suspects it to be on the site of an old Roman building, some of the foundations and all the stones of which were used in the construction of the present ruins." Cawrdaf may have established a cell here; it is sometimes called "Gelli-Cawrdaf." He "was the son of Caradog Freichfras, or Strong-i'-the-Arm. Caradog was grandson of Brychan and Earl of Gloucester, a contemporary of King Arthur, and in the legendary story one of the Knights of the Round Table, and keeper of the Castle Dolorous. The wife of Caradog and mother of Cawrdaf was Tegau Eurfron, or Of the Golden Breast, celebrated by the bards as one of the *three* chaste women of Britain: who possessed three valuable ornaments: a knife, a golden cup, and a mantle, the latter of which is the subject of a famous ballad given by Percy in his *Reliques*."

(B. Gould, *Lives of Saints*, App. 319.)

Places worthy of notice in the neighbourhood of Llantrisant, but outside our present line, are the "Caerau," a fairly complete earthwork, said to be the largest in the county, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the town, and the tumuli on the Garth mountain, which were long used as beacons, and by whose service certain lands were held.

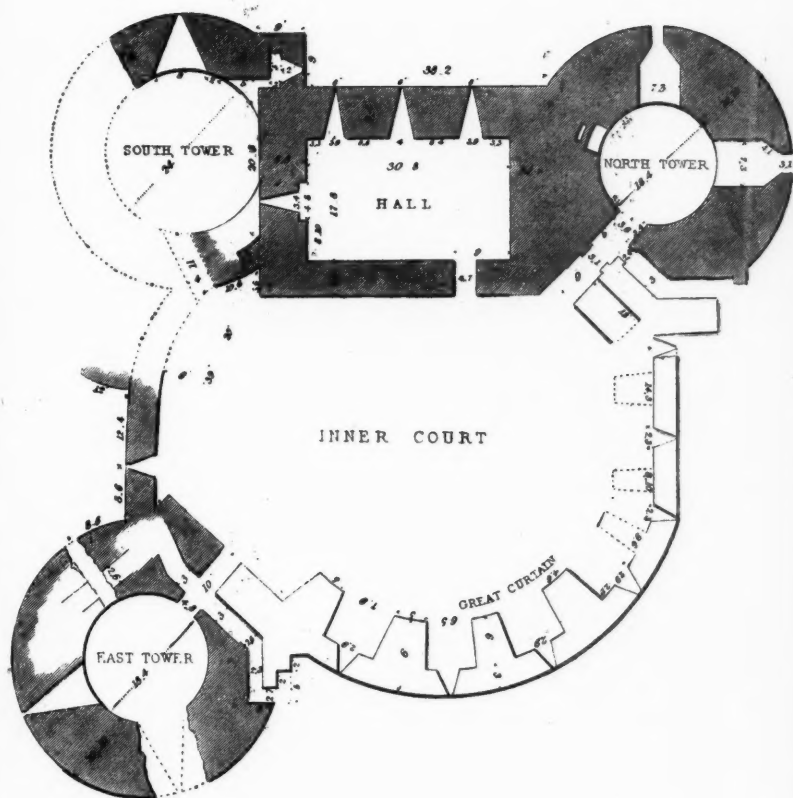
Castell-y-Mynach, an ancient and interesting house, formerly the seat of an important branch of the Mathew family. It is situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Llantrisant, on the road to Capel Llaniltern.

Capel Llaniltern Inscribed Stone.—The small village church of Llaniltern is a comparatively new and very plain structure, the only interesting feature of which is an early Christian inscribed stone, built into the east wall outside.

The inscription is in two horizontal lines, and reads:

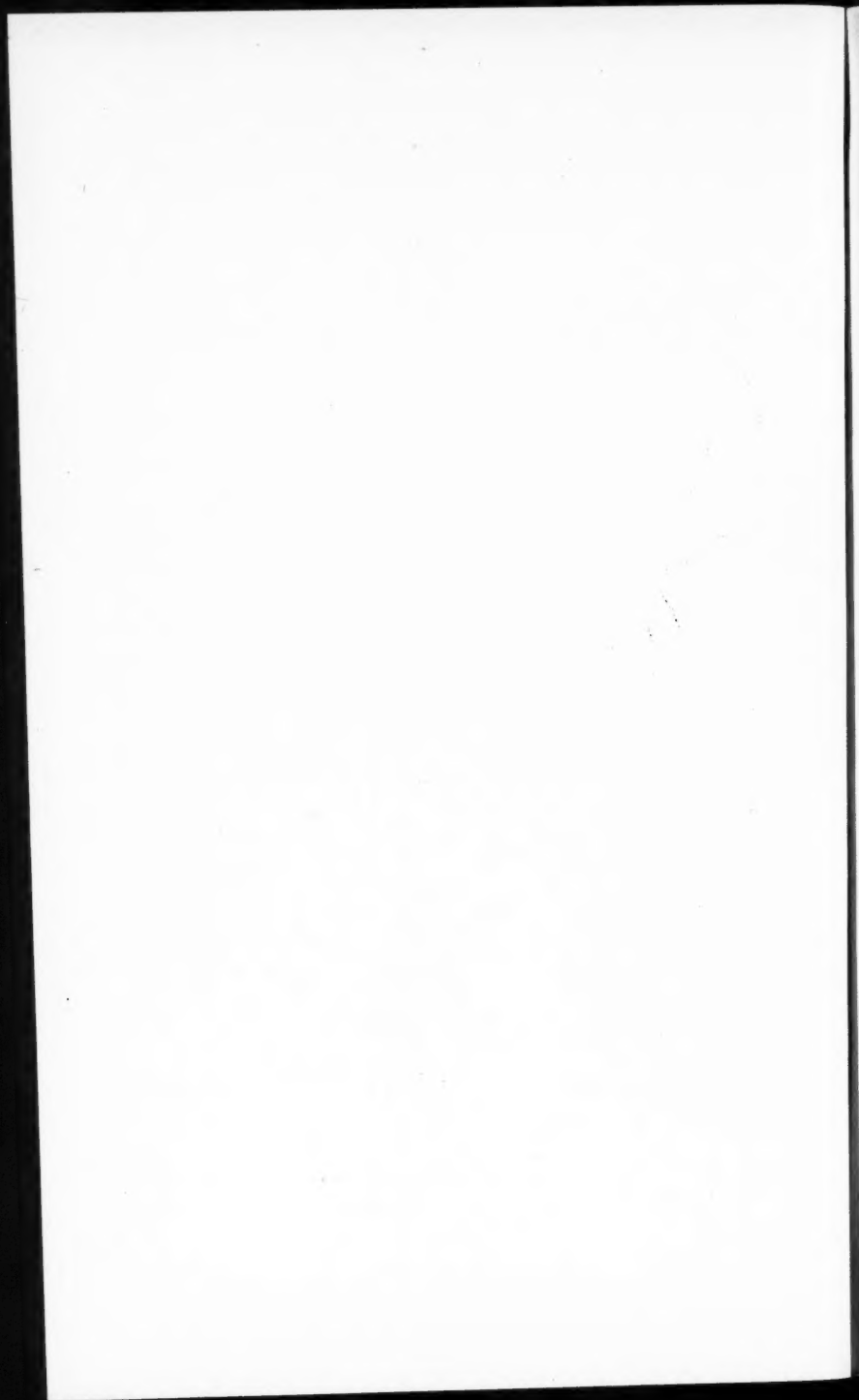
VENdVMAGI-
hic IACit

It will be remarked that, although the horizontal I placed thus — is characteristic of the earlier inscriptions, which are entirely in debased Latin capitals, the great number of letters of minuscule



CASTEL COCH.

MAIN FLOOR



form indicate the transition to the later style of writing introduced by the Irish scribes in the seventh century.

(Prof. J. O. Westwood in *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. ii, p. 260.)

Castell Coch, so called from the red tint of its materials, is placed on a platform, 200 yards by 70 yards, projecting from the southern face of the hill-side. Its general plan is a triangle, each angle being capped by a drum tower. Its general divisions are the *south, east, and northern towers*, the *gate tower*, the *curtains* and *hall*, and the *outworks*.

As this castle has been completely restored by the Marquis of Bute, and made habitable, and its restoration is in strict accordance with what has been ascertained of the original structure, it deserves



"Vendumagli" Inscribed Stone, built into wall of Llaniltern Church, Glamorganshire.

careful attention from those who wish to study the actual conditions of life in a mediæval fortress.

(Clark, *Med. Mil. Arch.*, i, 358; *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Series, vol. i, p. 241.)

A short distance on the north of the castle, the bold promontory of the hill overlooking it and the valley of the Taff, has been cut off by an early *intrenchment* in the limestone rock.

Should time permit, there are some other objects, not strictly antiquarian, to which a few minutes' attention may be directed. The *vineyard* attached to Castell Coch; *Nantgarw* pottery works, a short distance higher up the valley; and the *Old Bridge* at Pontypridd, built by a self-taught genius, William Edwards, in 1755, and supposed at the time to have the largest span in the world, 140 ft.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16th. EXCURSION No. 3.

YSTRADFELLTE.

Route.—Members assembled in the MARKET SQUARE at 9 A.M., and were conveyed by carriage to YSTRADFELLTE, 12 miles north-west of Merthyr, going through Hirwain, and returning by Aberpergwm to GLYN NEATH RAILWAY STATION, whence the members were conveyed back to MERTHYR by train.

GLYN NEATH	...	...	dep. 6.6 P.M.
MERTHYR	...	...	arr. 7 P.M.

Total distance by road 25 miles, and by rail 14 miles.

LUNCHEON was provided at Ystradfellte.

On the outward journey stops were made at BEDD-Y-GWYDDEL (*Cross made in turf on hill-side*), near the Dynevor Arms Inn, 3 miles west of Merthyr; VEDW HIR (*Inscribed Stone removed from Penymynydd, Ystradfellte*) 1 mile south-west of the Dynevor Arms Inn; YSTRADFELLTE (*Church*) 9 miles north-west of Vedw Hir; CASTELL COCH (*Medieval Fortress*), 1 mile north of Ystradfellte; and the MAEN MADOC (*Inscribed Stone on the line of the Sarn Helen*), 2 miles north-west of Castell Coch.

On the return journey, a stop was made at ABERPERGWYM (*Residence of M. S. Williams, Esq., F.S.A.*), 9 miles south-west of the Maen Madoc, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of Glyn Neath Railway Station.

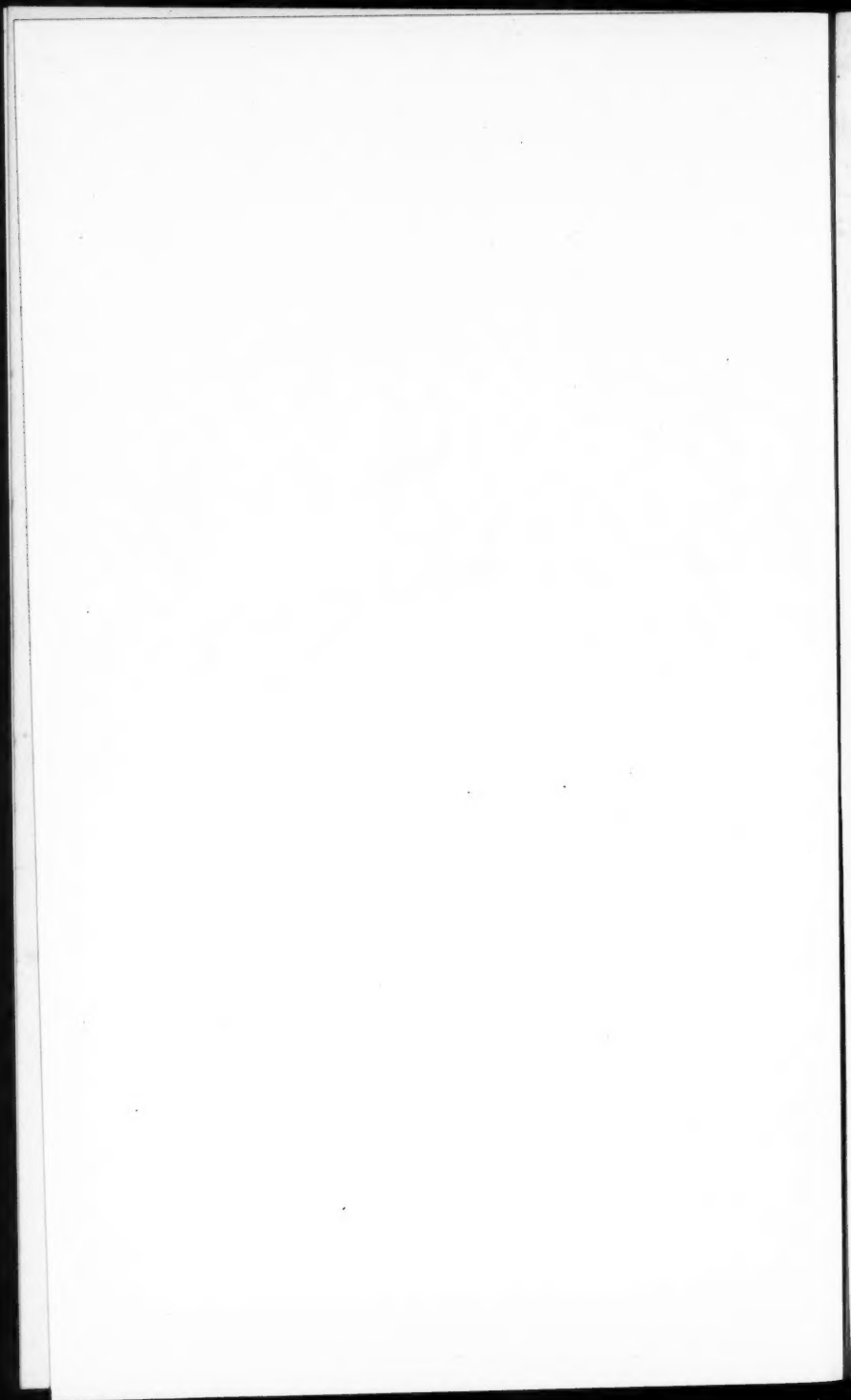
Bedd-y-Gwyddel¹ will be found on the watershed of the hill about 300 yards south-east of the Dynevor Arms Inn. It is a cross, raised in sods, about 1 ft. high and 2 ft. wide. The longer limb is about 80 ft. long (east and west), and the other about 70 ft. Nothing is known of it beyond what is conveyed by the name. It may mark the grave of an early Goidelic Christian. Among English-speaking folk it is often called "the giant's grave."

Vedw Hir Inscribed Stone.—The stone which formerly stood at Pen-y-Mynydd, Ystradfellte, was some years ago removed by the late Mr. Richard Edwards, the owner of the land there, to his residence at Vedw Hir, near Llwydcoed (Aberdare), where it now remains. The stone bears an incised cross, and an Ogam inscription which Professor Rhys reads as

G L U V O C A

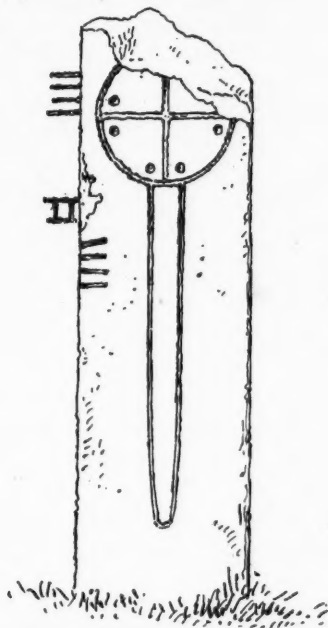
(T. H. Thomas, in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Series, vol. xi, p. 329; Professor Rhys, *ib.*, 5th Series, vol. xiii, p. 126.)

¹ Compare with "embankment crosses" described by Mr. F. R. Coles in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxxiii, p. 345.



Hirwain: near this place is said to be the scene of a battle, having important results, between Jestyn ap Wrgan and Rhys ap Tewdwr.

Castell Coch.—Nearly a mile north of Ystradfellte, on the fork of the two small streams, Llia and Dringarth, which unite at its apex and form the Mellte river, is a castellet of whose history, so far, little seems to be known, and about which even local tradition has nothing to say. The ground-plan, for which we are indebted to



Ogam inscribed Stone from Pen-y-Mynydd, Brecknockshire, near Ystradfellte, now standing on lawn of Mrs. Edwards' house at Vedw-Hir, near Aberdare.

Colonel W. L. Morgan, R.E., shows all that is to be seen of it. Only enough remains to give the outline of the walls. Advantage was taken of the steep ground worn down by the rivers on two sides of its triangle, while on the land side it was defended by a ditch whose contents were thrown up to form a rampart on the inside or scarp. The ditch stills holds water, and is called "Scodlyn."

Maen Madoc Inscribed Stone.—An inscribed stone, locally known as “Maen Madoc,” stands beside the Roman road called “Sarn Helen,” about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Ystradfellte village. The stone measures 11 ft. high by 2 ft. 6 ins. wide, and about 1 ft. 3 ins. thick; and the inscription which is in very rude capitals, several of which are reversed, reads vertically upwards:

DERVAC- FILIVS

IVL- IC IVCIT

The origin of the designation “Maen Madoc” is not apparent; but there is a “Castell Madoc” about 4 miles due north of the site of this stone, near the Senny river; and a “Nant Madoc” about 2 miles still further north.

(Professor Westwood, in *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. iv, p. 407; *Lap. Wall*, p. 64; Professor Rhys in *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. v, p. 332.)

Sarn Helen.—Here was seen what is considered to be a good specimen of an undoubted Roman road. It is still used as a road where it passes Maen Madoc, and can be traced as a ridge across several fields in the Nêdd Valley at about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile south-south-west of Maen Madoc, and close to the highest farm in the valley, named Coed-y-garreg.

Several cairns have lately been explored in this valley by Mr. Cantrill and others. There are also, it is believed, hut-circles on the hill sides—as near Maen Llia.

Ystradfellte Church (St. Mary's) has chancel, nave, and western tower, “with the usual deficiency of good architecture.” The tower is characteristic of the severe Welsh style; the chancel arch very rude; the east window may be Decorated, and one on the south of chancel is of Perpendicular character—and the rest modernised.

(Sir S. R. Glynne, *Arch. Camb.*, 1886, p. 274.)

Aberpergwm.—By the kind permission of Mr. M. S. Williams, F.S.A., the excursion ended with a visit to this interesting house, where the extensive collection of local and other antiquities was open for inspection.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17th.—EXCURSION No. 4.

CARDIFF.

Route.—Members assembled at the Station of the G. W. and Rhymney Joint Line, at 8.45 A.M., and were conveyed by train to Cardiff.

MERTHYR	...	...	dep. 8.55 A.M.
CARDIFF	...	...	arr. 10.12 A.M.

On arrival at CARDIFF, the following objects of interest were inspected on foot in the order given : *Cardiff Castle ; the Black Friars ; the Grey Friars ; the Church of St. John the Baptist ; the Free Public Museum ; and the Town Hall.*

At 4 P.M., members had the choice of visiting either Caerphilly Castle or Llandaff Cathedral.

The former party went by train from the Rhymney Station.

CARDIFF	...	...	dep. 4.15
CAERPHILLY	...	...	arr. 4.30
CAERPHILLY	...	...	dep. 6.24
MERTHYR	...	...	arr. 7.10

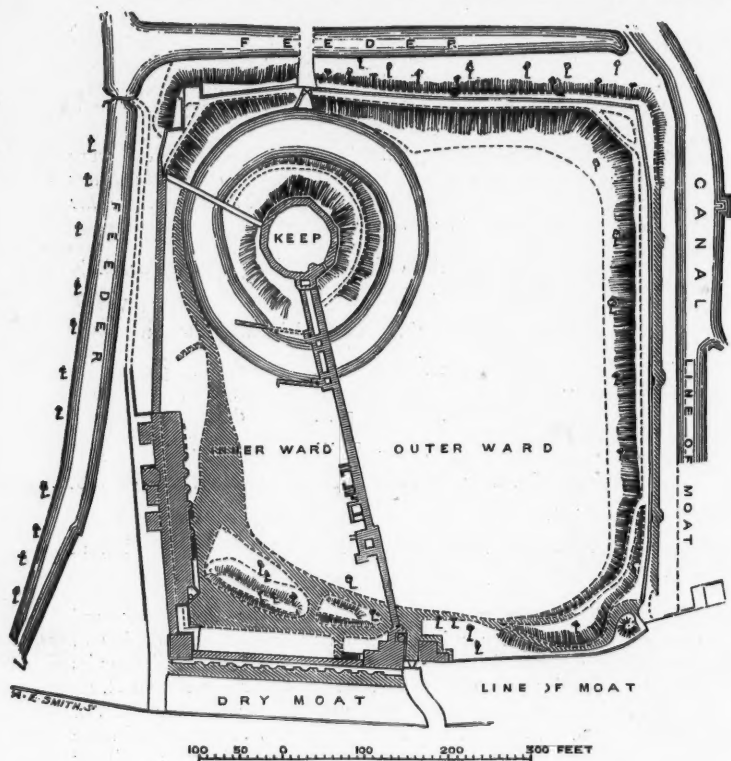
The Castle, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile north of Station, was inspected on foot between trains.

LUNCHEON was provided at the DOROTHY CAFÉ, Cardiff, at 1.30 P.M.

Cardiff.—This town, which has, owing to its position with regard to the Glamorganshire coalfield, become the commercial capital of South Wales, is situated on the east bank of the River Taff, near its mouth. The older part of the town lies to the north of the Great Western Railway, and the newer part and the docks to the south of it. The principal streets are St. Mary Street and High Street, in one straight line leading northwards from the Great Western Railway Station to the Castle. The parish church of St. John the Baptist is to the east of High Street, at the end of a narrow thoroughfare called Church Street. The site of the Blackfriars Monastery is outside the north-west angle of the Castle, and the Grey Friars Monastery outside the north-east angle of the Castle.

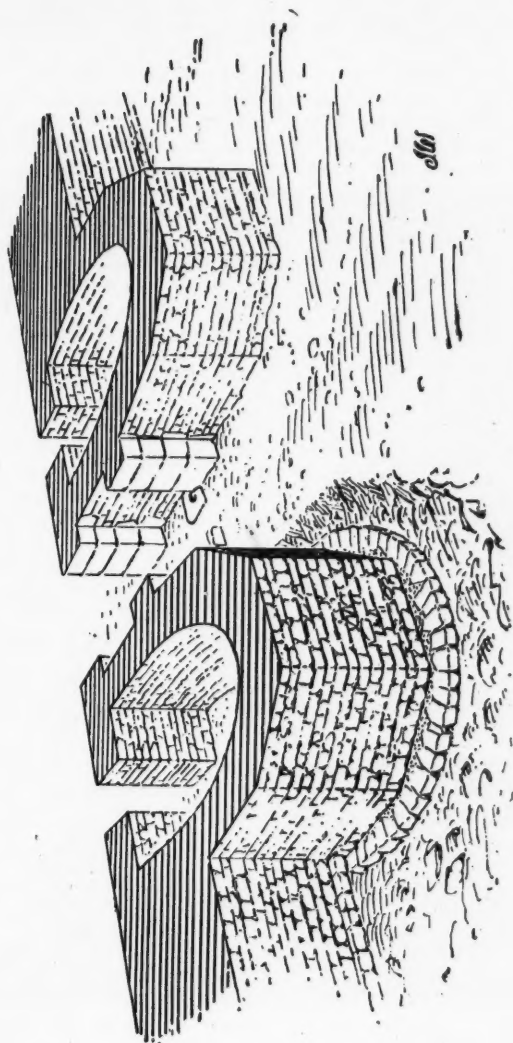
The party visiting the Cathedral will go by carriage from the Castle Entrance at 4 P.M., returning to the Rhymney Station in time for train dep. 6.10 P.M., arriving at Merthyr 7.10 P.M.

The Castle.—This Castle is of great historic interest, but its archæology more properly falls within the purview of the visit of the Association. It occupies the site of a Roman camp of considerable importance, the remains of which, in the form of a strongly-constructed rampart of masonry, 10 ft. 3 ins. thick, have been unearthed on the north and east sides during the last few years.



Plan of Cardiff Castle.

The *castrum* was square, enclosing about 10 acres; and, to judge from the above remains, it was of late type, with two gateways, and polygonal bastions or towers at regular intervals, the corners being similarly capped. The recent excavations brought to light the north gateway, a work of singular interest, and probably the most perfect Roman gateway in Great Britain. Its character and construction will readily be gathered from the accompanying diagrammatic view.



North Gateway of the Roman Castrum at Cardiff.
(Drawn by John Ward F.S.A.)

The south Roman gateway is represented apparently by the existing mediaeval entrance into the Castle area.

To judge from the condition of the Roman wall, it would seem that after the withdrawal of the Roman garrisons the old defensive lines were allowed to fall into disuse. The next work in order of time is the post-Roman moated mound, on which the Normans subsequently erected their great shell-keep. Later—but whether before or after the Norman Conquest of Glamorgan is not clear—the ruined Roman lines were again brought into requisition. For some two-thirds of their circuit, they were buried under an enormous bank formed of the materials derived from the re-excavation and enlargement of the Roman ditch. The circuit was completed by the rebuilding of the ancient wall, which was carried to a height of some 30 ft. or more. In 1090 it was conquered by R. Fitzhamon, and made the *caput* of the Signory of Glamorgan. From him it descended by heirship, male and female, through the families of De Clare, Despenser, Beachamp and Neville to Richard III, on whose fall it was escheated to the Crown, and granted, first to Jasper Tudor, and finally, by Edward VI, granted or sold to William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke of that name, in whose heirs general it has since remained.

The Black Tower, overlooking the south gateway, appears to be Early English; and the visitor will have little difficulty in distinguishing the works of different periods, ranging from the fifteenth century to that of the late Mr. Burges, R.A., which make up the picturesque residential portion of the Castle.

In the Castle grounds, to the west, the foundations of the Black Friars are indicated by dwarf walls of modern brickwork; and in Lord Bute's gardens to the east, much of those of the Grey Friars are similarly indicated, while hard by are the ruins of the Elizabethan mansion of the Herberts.

(G. T. Clark, *Med. Mil. Arch.*, vol. i, p. 336, etc.; *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. viii, p. 249; 5th Series, vol. vii, p. 288; and 5th Series, vol. xvii, p. 55.)

The Black Friars Monastery.—The site of the Dominican Church and Priory has been explored by the Marquis of Bute since 1887, with important results, which was fully described by Mr. C. B. Fowler, F.R.I.B.A.

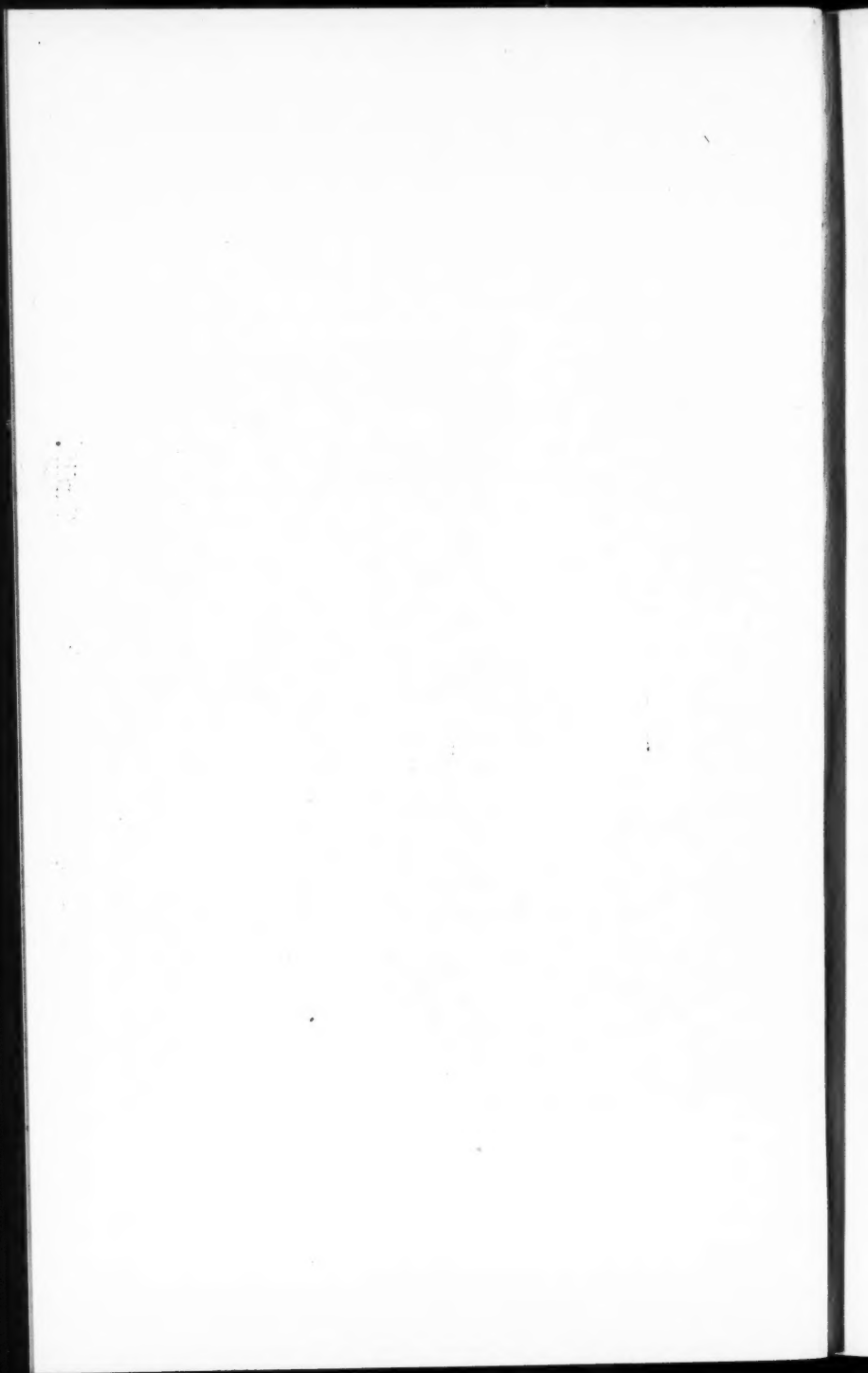
(The Rev. J. P. Conway in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Series, vol. vi, p. 97; and C. B. Fowler's *Excavations on the Site of the Black Friars Monastery, Cardiff Castle*.)

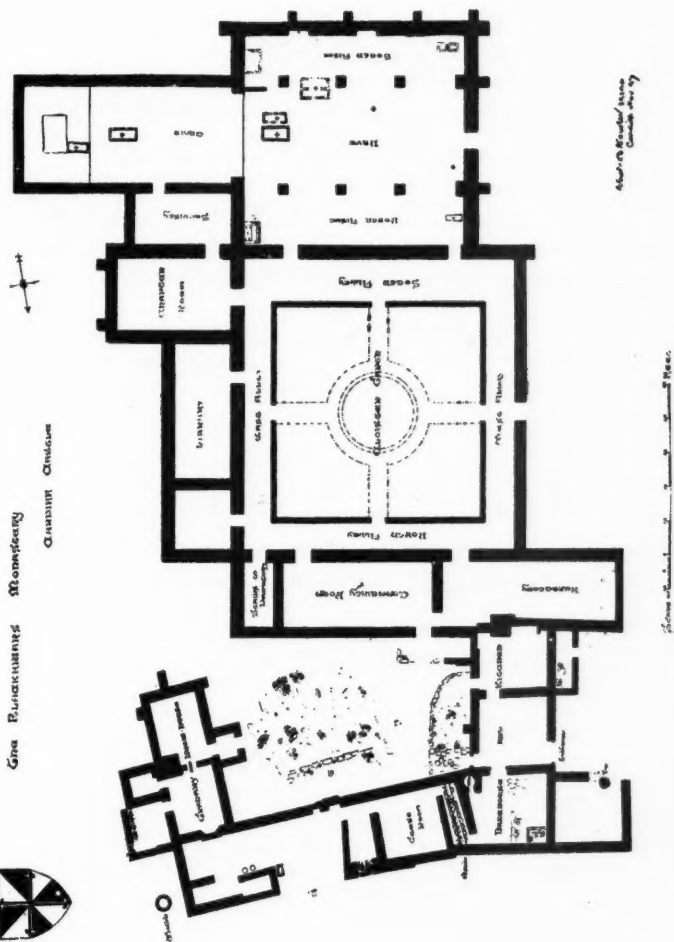
The Grey Friars Monastery "was founded in 1280 by Gilbert de Clare, and at the Dissolution purchased by Sir George Herbert, who built, with the materials of the Friary, the house of which the ruins remain." The site of the Franciscan Friary was laid bare by the Marquis of Bute in 1896, and the results were described by Mr. C. B. Fowler, F.R.I.B.A.

(G. T. Clark, *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. xiv, p. 112; *Western Mail*, December 21st, 1896.)

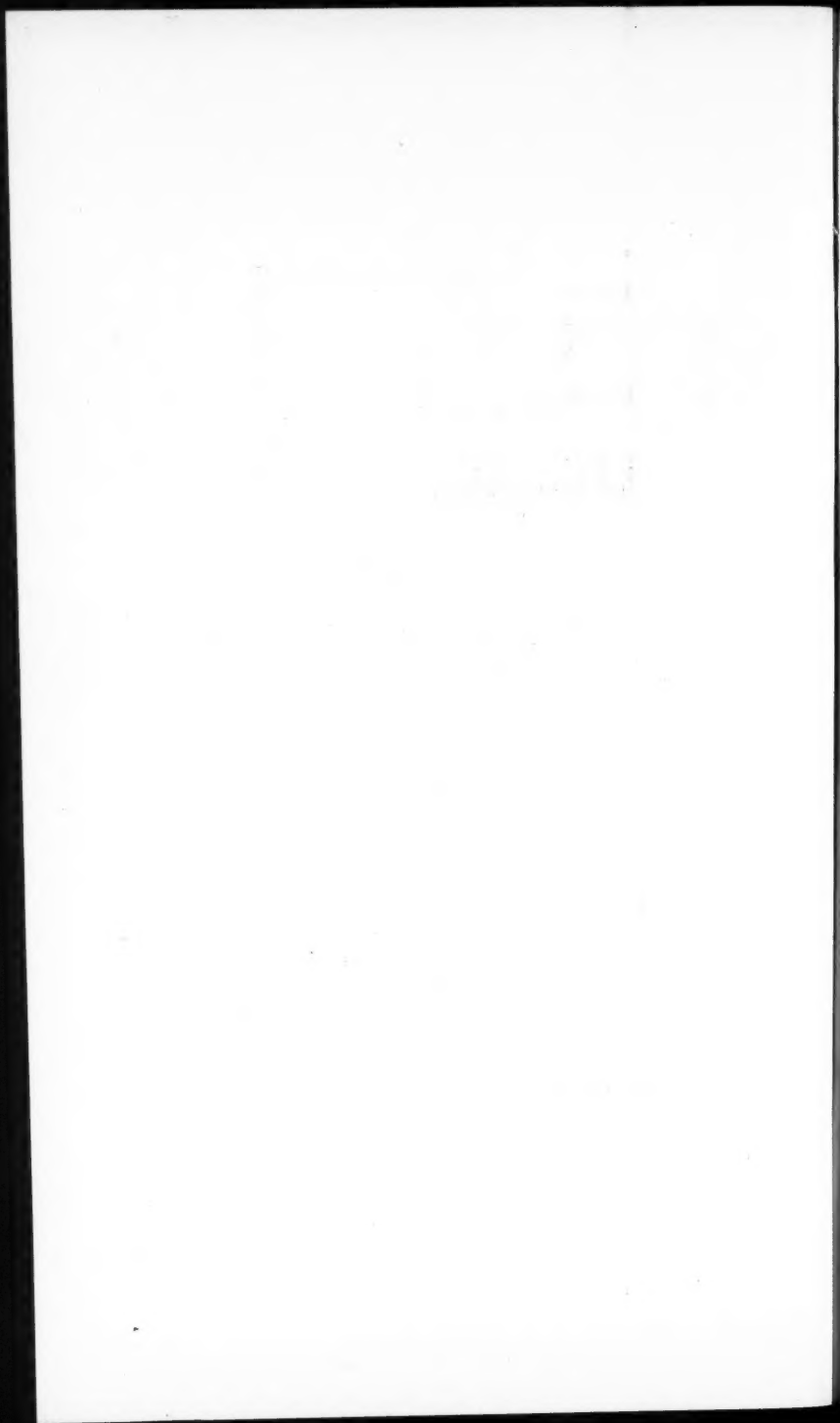


North Gateway of the Roman Castrum at Cardiff.



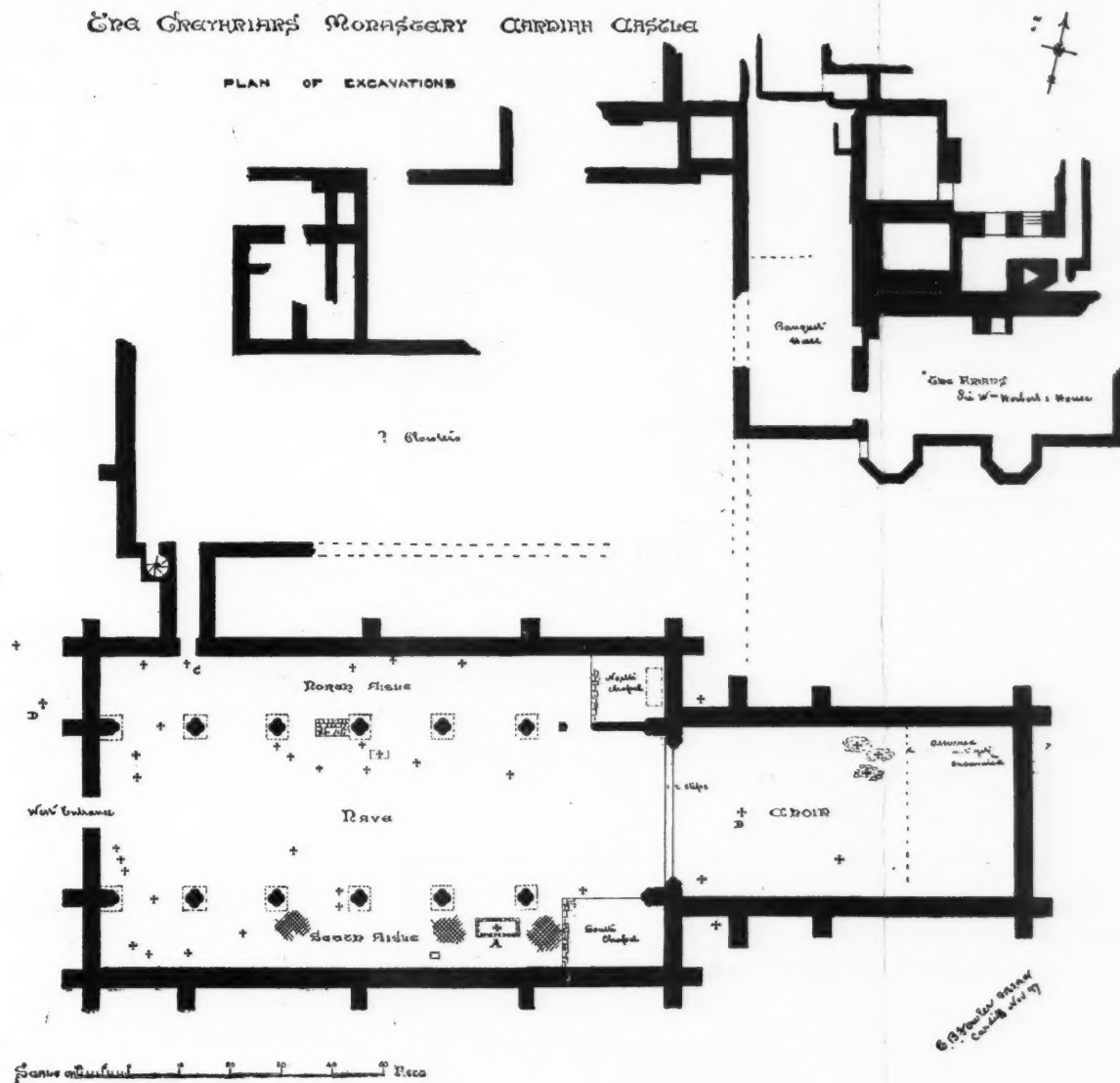


Mr. Howard Lane
Cassidy Ave 87



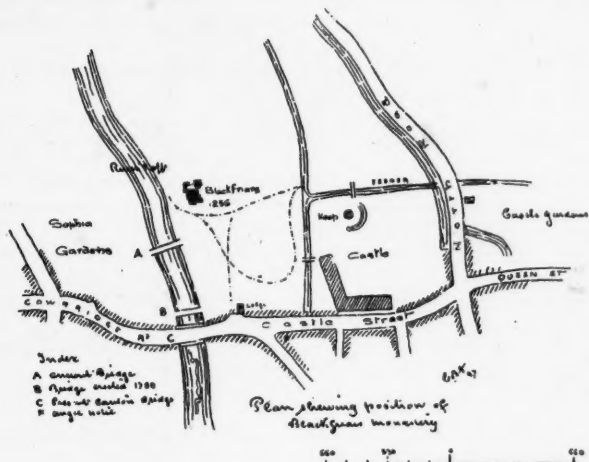
THE GREYHOUNDS MONASTERY CARDINAL CASTLE

PLAN OF EXCAVATIONS





The Church of St. John Baptist is the only ancient ecclesiastical edifice now existing in Cardiff. It belongs to the Perpendicular period, though the arcading of the chancel, and perhaps the basement of the tower, are of earlier date. The tower is of great beauty and dignity, and quite equal to the best Somersetshire type. In the church are several objects of special interest, *e.g.*, a perfect rood-turret with doors and steps complete, a Jacobean tomb of the Herberts—time of Queen Elizabeth—some good painted glass, and a sculptured reredos of great merit, by W. Goscombe John, A.R.A. Within the last few years, the church has been restored—partly rebuilt, greatly enlarged—and fully equipped with organ, bells, etc.,



Sketch-Plan, showing position of Black Friars Monastery, Cardiff.

at a cost, including the levelling and laying out of the churchyard, of about £23,000.

The Corporation Museum and Art Gallery.—The collections of this Institution are of a miscellaneous nature. Among the oil paintings are some excellent examples of the work of Corot, Tissot, Constable, Vicat Cole, Alma Tadema, and an unusual landscape with figures by Romney. The Pyke-Thompson collection of water-colours was formed to illustrate the development of the British School of that phase of art. The collection of Nantgarw and Swansea porcelains is admittedly the largest and best in existence. The casts of the pre-Norman crosses and other monuments of Glamorgan represent the beginning of a Welsh series of these casts, which promises to be one

of the chief features of the new Museum and Art Gallery shortly to be erected in Cathays Park. There is a small collection of antiquities, of which the partly-restored roof of a small room in the Roman villa of Llantwit-Major, excavated by the Cardiff Naturalists' Society some years ago, is worthy of notice.

Town Hall.—The records belonging to the Corporation are kept here. The principal are the ten municipal charters, dating from 1338 to 1608. They are now in course of publication, under the editorship of Mr. J. H. Matthews.

Caerphilly Castle.—The most extensive castle in Wales, occupying an area of about 30 acres. The great hall is a very fine example of Decorated architecture. The leaning tower is a curiosity which appeals to the popular imagination far more than the historical and archæological merits of the building.

(G. T. Clark in *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Series, vol. i, p. 251; *Med. Mil. Arch.*, vol. i, p. 315; R. W. Banks in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Series, vol. iii, p. 161).

In **Llandaff Cathedral** the objects of chief interest comprise :

(a) The old Norman arch of Urban's Building, at east end of present choir ; the late Romanesque doorways in south and north walls of aisles, the lovely Early-English western font, the chapter-house, the Jasper Tudor bell-tower.

(b) Peculiar features : The long continuous roof of nave and choir ; no transepts or central tower, no triforium.

(c) Tombs : The Matthews' family, Bishop Morgan, Bishop William de Braos, sundry Bishops (mostly unknown).

(d) Paintings in reredos by Dante Rossetti.

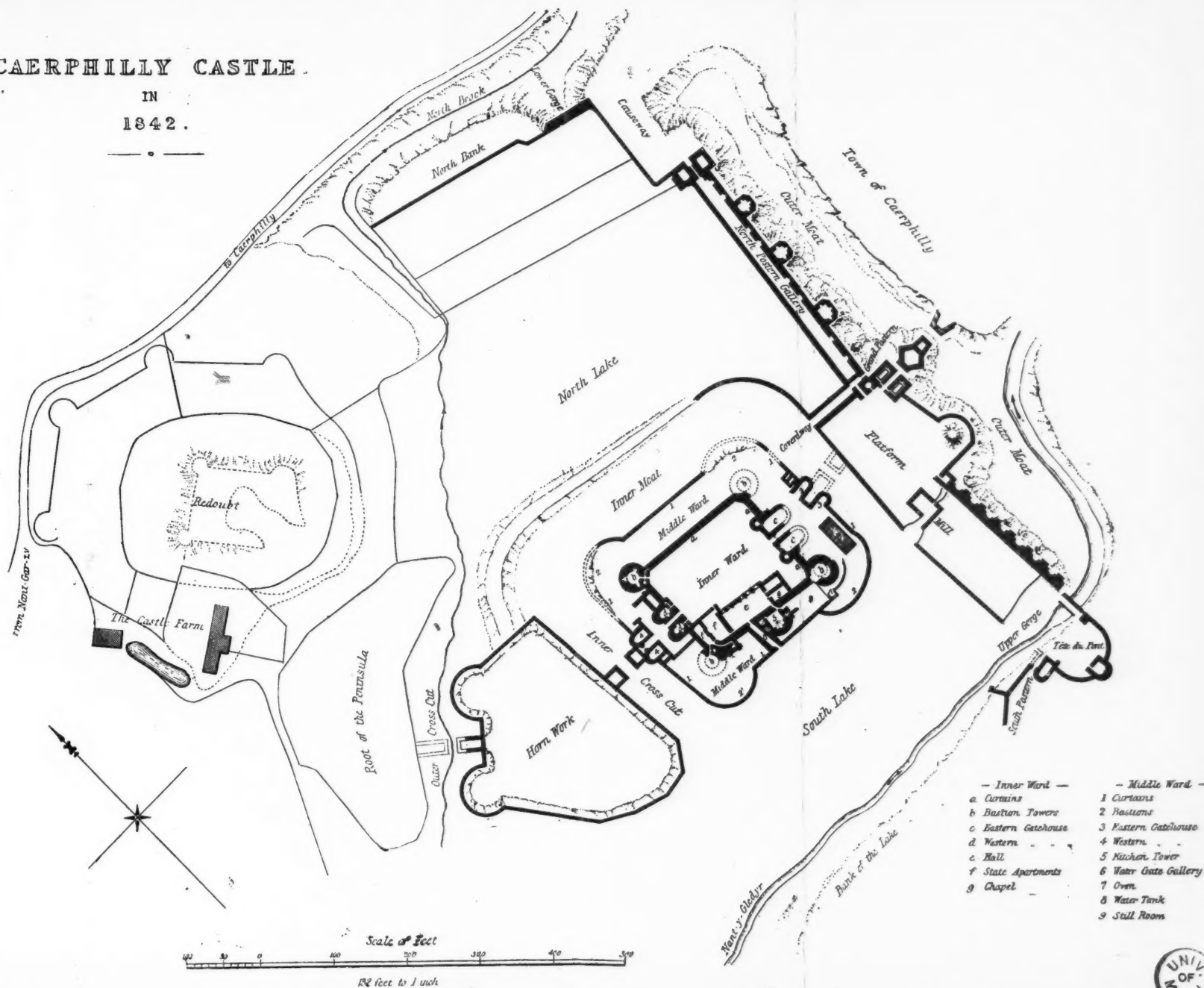
In the compilation of this Report, valuable assistance has been given by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., Mr. L. Reynolds, Mr. J. S. Corbett, Mr. C. Wilkins, F.G.S., Mr. W. Edwards, H.M.I.S., and others.

Thanks are due to Miss E. Beddoe for permission to use her photographs, to the Cardiff Naturalists' Society for the illustrations of Gelligaer, to Mr. C. B. Fowler, F.R.I.B.A., for the loan of his plans of the Blackfriars and Greyfriars monasteries at Cardiff, and to Mr. F. R. Kempson, F.R.I.B.A., for the plan of Llantrisant Church.

The photograph of the Roman Gateway of Cardiff Castle was taken by Mr. Alfred Freke, of Cardiff.

CAERPHILLY CASTLE.

IN
1842.





CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

MERTHYR TYDFIL MEETING, AUGUST, 1900.

Local Secretary's Account.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Aug. 13 to 17. Received from Doorkeeper at Public Meetings	...	0	6 0
Balance	...	5	2 10

£5 8 10

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
July and August. Postage: three meetings (twenty-four to thirty members summoned), appeals for subscriptions, correspondence with caterers, Railway Companies, etc.	...	0	8 0
" Telegrams to caterers, etc.	...	0	3 6
" Paid Caunt, Aberdare, for coming to see me as to general arrangement, his travelling expenses ..	...	0	2 6
" Preliminary drive to Llantrissant with Chairman and Party ...	...	1	1 0
" Railway fare and tips for same	...	0	18 1
Aug. 9. Fares to Hirwain and Ystradfellth	...	0	2 6
" Ll. Reynolds and self: Lift in trap ...	...	0	1 0
" Charges at Gelligaer Village	...	0	4 6
" Paid Housekeeper at Llancaiach House	...	0	5 0
" Paid Caretaker at Town Hall	...	0	5 0
" Sept. 20. Paid to Proprietor of "New Inn," Ystradfellth	...	0	5 0
Oct. 29. Printing account, circulars, etc.	...	0	7 6
" Deficit on wine at Gelligaer Village—	£3	4	3
" Paid Caunt	1	19	0
" Received from Guests	...	1	5 3

£5 8 10

Balance due to W. Edwards ...

£5 2 10

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—MEETING AT MERTHYR TYDFIL, AUGUST 13TH TO 17TH, 1900.

Statement of Account (Excursions).

[illegible]

General Account.

[illegible]

Reviews and Notices of Books.

CARDIFF RECORDS : BEING MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES. Edited by JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS, Archivist to the Corporation of Cardiff (author of *Borough of St. Ives, Cornwall*); prepared by authority of the Corporation, under the direction of the Records Committee. Vols. i, ii. Cardiff: Published by order of the Corporation, and sold by Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row, London, 1898-1900.

THE genesis of these handsome volumes was remarkable. In 1898 certain busybodies found a "mare's nest," and forthwith communicated their discovery to the *South Wales Daily News*. This newspaper announced that if everybody had their own the Corporation of Cardiff would be possessed of the foreshores of their borough. Then Mr. Councillor Edward Thomas moved that this council deems it an imperative duty to direct a thorough and exhaustive investigation into the statements and representations of the *South Wales Daily News* on the subject of Cardiff lands; and, as a preliminary step, desires the town clerk to have prepared with all convenient speed a précis of all charters, deeds, and documents in the custody of the Corporation (excluding lands recently acquired for waterworks and improvement purposes), and of all references to corporate lands or leases thereof in ancient books and records, as well as of all charters, deeds and documents, but which are not now in the possession or custody of the Corporation, and submit a print thereof to each member of this Council; and that a committee be appointed for the purpose of ventilating, inquiring into, and considering the whole subject, and reporting to this Council thereon.

Twenty members voted for the resolution; one alderman was neutral. A committee was nominated, and the Town Clerk directed to prepare a list of documents. At the same meeting a letter was read from Mr. John Hobson Matthews, Solicitor (author of the *History of St. Ives, Lelant, Towednack and Zennor, Cornwall*), offering his services to this committee. At their next meeting, the committee received from their Town Clerk a list of documents; and resolved that Mr. John Hobson Matthews be appointed for the purpose of carrying out the above resolution, under the control of the sub-committee and the Town Clerk.

These goodly volumes are the published outcome of Mr. John Hobson Matthews' labour; the illustrations have been arranged under the superintendence of Mr. John Ballinger, the ever-active librarian of Cardiff; and the pretty little head-and-tail pieces specially

prepared from reproductions of mediæval tiles found in Cardiff by Mr. John Ward, Curator of the Museum.

Everybody in the neighbourhood hastened to assist; the late Marquis of Bute; Oliver Jones, Esq., of Fonnem Castle; Miss Talbot, of Margam Abbey; T. Mansel Franken, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for Glamorgan; Rev. Canon Thompson, Vicar of Cardiff; Rev. F. T. Beck, Vicar of Roath; Clement Waldron, Esq., of Llandaff; the late C. F. Tolpudd, Esq., Controller of Customs; C. B. Fowler, Esq., and E. Salisbury Esq., of Literary Search Room in the Record Office.

Our archivist first took the municipal charters in hand. He gives us nineteen, and states that of these eleven only are in custody of the Town Clerk. The reader naturally wonders how it is that the Cardiff Corporation should have been so careless as to have allowed these valuable documents to have passed from their keeping; but, on further examination, it appears that although charters have been lost they have not passed into alien hands.

This apparent anomaly is due to the arrangement which Mr. Hobson Matthews has made of his material (and it appears to us a very good arrangement). When a charter (A) is recited in a later confirmation (B), then our archivist records (A) in its place chronologically; and when he comes to it in the confirming charter (B) writes [*Hic sequitur prout in carta originali*].

So we find after all, that, with the exception of charter No. 1, of which more presently, all the charters are at home, either in the form of grants, confirmations, or recitations. The exceptional charter No. 1 is preserved among the *Cotton MSS.* in the British Museum, and is a statement of liberties and customs granted by Robert and William, Earls of Gloucester, some time before 1147, "to the free resiants or burgesses of Tewkesbury and Cardiff alike."

The oldest document in the muniment room is an *inspeximus*, dated October 14, 1338, by Lord Hugh Despenser and Alianor his wife, of a grant given by Lord William La Zousche and Alianor his consort, of a plot of land, made in 1331, or thereabouts; and the latest, the English translation of a charter granted by King James II, in 1687. The other benefactors are Edward II, 1324; Edward le Despenser, 1358; Edward III, 1359; Thomas le Despenser, 1397; Henry IV, 1400; Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, 1421; Isabel la Despenser, 1423; Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, 1451; Henry VI, 1452; Edward IV, 1465; Richard, Duke of Gloucester, 1477; Elizabeth, 1581; Elizabeth, 1600; James I, 1608.

Another notable feature in our archivist's arrangement is: he not only translates the original Latin into English, but when an English translation is all that remains, he replaces the original Latin version with a conjectural restoration. This seems to be almost a work of supererogation.

Hugh le Despenser, in his charter of 1340, granted to his beloved burgesses of his vill of Kaerdif the privilege of "choosing yearly our bailiffs from among our burgesses, of the same vill; to wit, four

provosts, of whom the Constable of the Castle of Kaerdif shall receive two at his will, one bailiff, and two ale-tasters."

Richard De Beauchamp, in 1421, directs certain oaths to be taken before the constable "*tanquam majore*;" and Queen Elizabeth, in both her charters, speaks of both the mayor and bailiffs of Kaerdif; but the first mayor of Cardiff was Thomas Revel Guest, who was elected on January 1, 1836, after the Municipal Reform Act, 5 and 6 of William IV.

In chapter ii, our archivist deals with "Ministers' Accounts," *i.e.*, financial statements sent up to the Crown concerning estates which, from various causes, had come into the King's hands.

The Cardiff bundles range from 46-7, Henry III, 1263, to 5 Edward VI, 1550. They are written in Latin, which has been translated by Mr. Mathews, who does not give the original. Some items are extremely valuable, and many very curious.

In the accounts rendered by Humphrey de Bohun to Henry III, concerning the lands of Richard de Clare, 1263, we have the household expenses of Cardiff Castle for 54 weeks, which amount to £62 14s. 6d., or £1 3s. 3d. per week. The household consisted of the Constable, who had three horses and two men; a clerk, with one man and one horse; three valets; a warder; a gatekeeper; a cook; two "*weytes*;" one washerwoman; five footmen; that is to say, eighteen persons and four horses; whether the cook and the "*weytes*" were male or female it is hard to say; probably the latter, or the washerwoman would have been lonely.

Bartholomew de Badlesmere accounts for castles, manors, etc., of the late Gilbert de Clare in 1315, and answers for £9 10s. for farm of two water-mills and one mill there (Cardiff) at the term of St. Michael. This shows that, although the burgesses and tenants had been allowed free trade in mills for more than a century and a half, the Lord's mills brought in good rent.

There is a haymaking bill 586 years old.

66 acres and 3 roods of meadow, mown by piecework, 33s. 4½d., at 6d. an acre.

In strewing the grass of the same, 2s 9½d.

In raking and cocking the hay of 39 acres and 3 roods, 3s. 4d., at 1d. an acre. In the expense of one customary parker carrying the hay for one day, 3s.

The bill appears to be incomplete, for only 39 acres were raked and cocked, and "one customary parker" could never have carried the hay off 66 acres and 3 roods in one day, though he received what was then the very liberal allowance of 3s.

Welthian (Gwenllian), widow of Sir Payne Turbeville, in 1316, answers for 17½ quarters of beans in Rempny (Rhymney), and not more: because 34 quarters were carried off by the Welsh, in the war.

She also accounts: "In hanging five thieves, together with the cord bought for the same, 2s. 1d."

In 1316, John Giffard, of Brimesfeld, accounts for 76s. 7d., received of 130 stone 4 lb. of cheese sold as extras from the issues

of the dairy. At the same time, each stone of the weight of 14 lb., price of each stone 7d.; and for 10s. 6d. received of 18 stone of butter sold there (at Roath) at the same time. Among his "foreign expenses," which were perhaps travelling expenses, we find: "And in fifteen thieves and felons in the said county (Glamorgant) condemned to be hanged, 5s.: for each one, 4d. For 15 cords bought for them, 15d.

In 1393 the rents were "so much the less because the grass did not grow this year by reason of the drought of the weather."

This same year Roger Panter, surveyor of divers churches belonging to the Abbey of Tewkesbury, paid "Two dewhoppers hired for five weeks 13s. 4d." The dewhoppers were allowed 1d. for a drink; ordinary workmen only got $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

In the account of Richard Crede, Prevost of the Manor of the Lord Edmond, Earl of Stafford, we find, in the year 1401, under the head of Capitage, a very interesting entry: "And for 4d. of capitage of Joan Kist, the lord's bondwoman, to have the lord's license to dwell outside the lord's bounds; and for 2s. of capitage of Richard Wilkyn, the lord's bondman, to have the same license: *for that he died in the parish of Aissh*" struck out, "because he is alive; and for capitage of John Walter Brown, the lord's bondman, to have the same license of the lord. And for 6d. received of capitage of Joan Illewen, the lord's bondwoman, to have the same license of the lord; and for 16d. received of capitage of John Geiffrei the lord's bondman, to have the same license of the lord to dwell without the lord's domain for the term of his life, by the pledge of John William Godeman and of Richard Geiffrei, as in the roll of the Court of the preceding year."

1492. "2s. rent of one sparrow-hawk of the rent of Lawrence Berkerolls." This is on a defective sheet, but refers to Llanblethian.

At Neeth Citra, 3s. 4d. of the farm of mines of sea coal then so demised this year.

The relative value of sea coal to sparrow-hawks is not what it was.

This same year, 1492, 10s. farm of the rabbit warren of the flattholmes was paid by William Philip. In 1492, 5s. 4d. was paid at Pentirgh for "a certain custom called 'Commorth claumay', falling in every other year at the Kalends of May."

The collector of the rents called "Castellwarde," in charge of the Sheriff of Glamorgan, among other items was accountable for a certain custom in Welsh called "chence," in English, "Smoke silr," for which every tenant in the lordship paid one penny.

In 1547, William Griffith, gentleman, our lord the King's, escheator, answers for 10s. of the issues of a third part of three parcels of land lying at Llanwo, within the lordship of Glinrothney, one of which is called "Blaen Cludach," the second "Penrye," the third "Ab-ken Voye," late belonging to Hoell Gweyne Gogh, outlawed for the murder of one Lewis Muryke, by the aforesaid Howell feloniously slain.

The eight "Inquisitiones post mortem" preserved in the Cardiff

Muniment Room are in Latin, and Mr. Hobson Matthews gives us an English translation of them.

These are returns made to the Crown on the death of a feudatory, concerning the extent and value of the dead man's possessions; a careful inquiry was made by a local jury, and their verdict was certified on oath.

The earliest Inquisition given is that of 1296; it relates to the estate of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.

The jury consisted of Richard le flemyng, Reymund le flemyng, Philip le Soer, Philip Payn, Matthew Euerard, David Basset, Robert Cantelon, Richard Syward, William de Rally, William de Grey, Richard de Nerberd, Thomas Barry, and John de Saint John. These are good names, as we should expect they would be, for the dead man whose goods they were to appraise was a personage. It is curious that the two first names on the list were (or were in descent from) Flemings, for we are often told that the Flemish immigrants of South Wales were persons of no social position, yet these foreigners were apparently the most important men sitting on a jury representative of the county of Glamorgan.

The town jury were men of a different status, as shown by their names: Richard le Tailour, Hugh de Roth, Robert le Brazour, John de Lanririt, Abraham le Mercer, Elya Mody, John Top, Robert le Deye, David Sweyn, William le Prytham, Joseph Mayel, and John Andrew.

The Inquisition of 1307 was held concerning the lands of Gilbert de Clare aforesaid, and Joan his wife. The jury state that the castle is nothing worth by the year beyond reprise (reprises are deductions and payments out of a manor or lands, as rent-charges, annuities, etc.; see Wharton's *Law Dictionary*); also they say that Agnes Saladyne held one tenement of ancient feoffment by charter, and renders one pound of cummin at the feast of St. Michael, and it is worth 1½*d.* Also they say that the prises of ale issuing out of the said vill are worth by the year £20, namely, for every brewing brewed in the aforesaid vill for sale, 9*d.* It is to be noted that only brewings for sale were rated, and of these there were 533 per annum.

At Kuenkarn, one pit where sea-coals are dug, and the profit is worth by the year 20*s.*

In the Inquisition of 1314, it is sworn that at Llantrissan there is a certain prise of ale which is worth by the year 20*s.*, namely, for each "crannoc" of capital malt brewed to be sold, 1*d.*

In the chapter devoted to Star Chamber Proceedings we have several stories. In 1538, Richard Hore, owner and master of the *Valentine* of London, charged the Earl of Worcester, then Constable of Cardiff Castle, with tyrannous behaviour, in that his agent, Walter Herbert, of Chepstow, had seized the ship and cargo in Cogan Pill, "declaring that she had not paid her dues, and had on board certain portingales who were fleeing from justice in their own country, most of the portingales escaped, among them being a

woman, Agnes Fernandez (or, as the witnesses preferred to call her, Agnes Vernands). This poor soul died in the woods near Cogan Pill. Then they arrested Hore on a charge of causing the death of Agnes, and he was locked up in the black fryars without mete or drinke. The Crowner sent for ij learned portingales, one named George Lopus, & a nother beyng lernd, who reported unto the said linguist that by the said Richard hore the said Agnes Vernands came to her death. And the said enquest coud understond nor know what the portingales did say, but by the report of oon James, servaunt to Water Herbert." How it all ended we cannot tell. Then, in 1544, the President and Chapter of Llandaff Cathedral make complaint that, although the late Richard Harrye directed in his will that his body should be buried in Llandaff Cathedral, yet when his sorrowing relatives brought the corpse to that place, the next day after his death, Thos. Matthew and others, who themselves were of the funeral party, by force of arms carried away the corpse during the time that preparations were being made for certain divine services to be said for the benefit of the soul of the deceased.

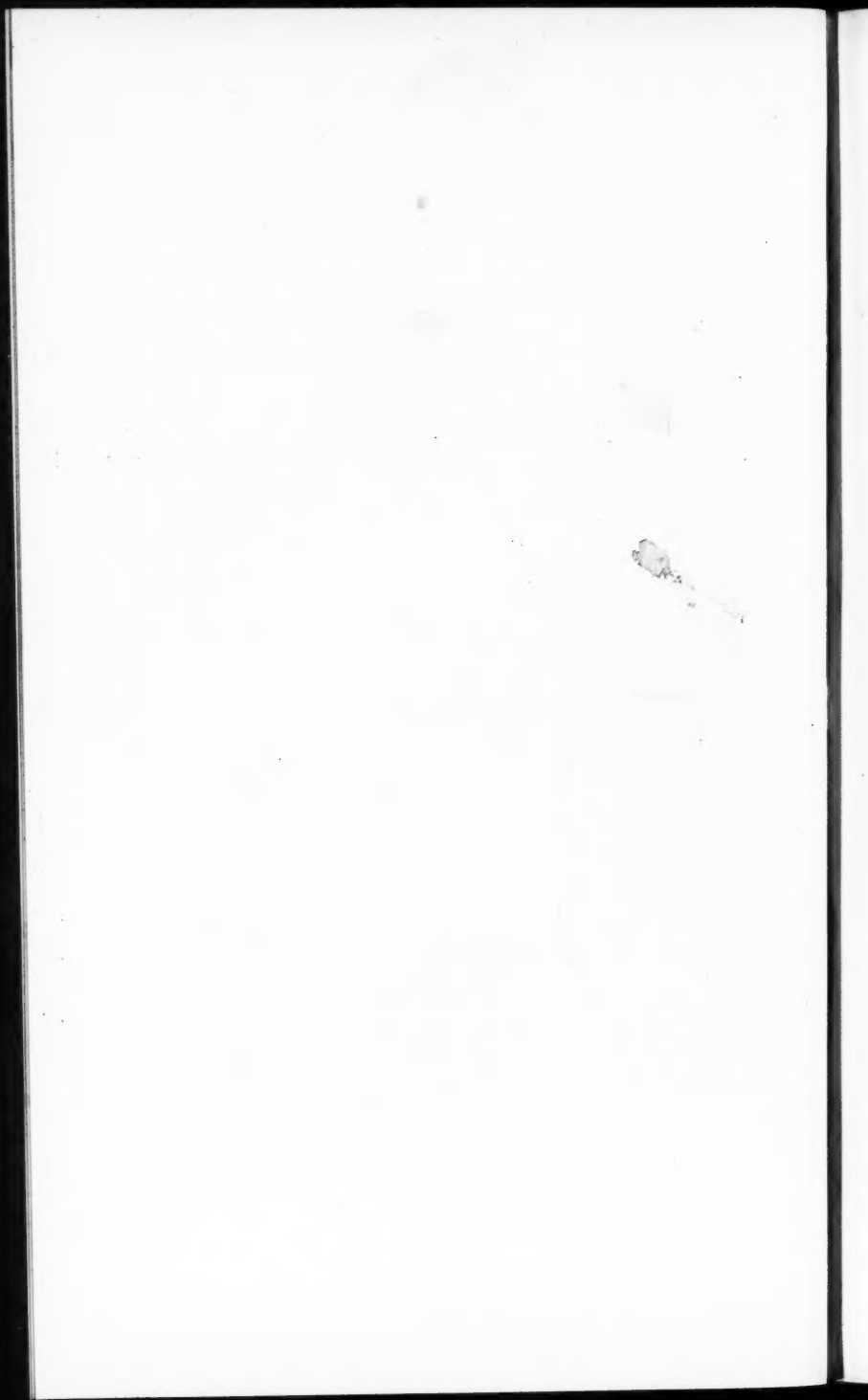
Whereas the defendants averred "that S'r Henry Morgan clerke, being on of the Canons and on of the King's Justices of the pease, came unto the seid defendants sayenge unto them that no such persons shulde be buried in the seid cathedrall church, bidding them in the King's name 'to avoide.'" This seems to have been what in modern newspapers would be headed "Another Burial Scandal," and arose from the state of public feeling in days when, according to the King, the holiest things were "disputed, rimed, sung, and jangled, in every tavern and ale house." In 1585 we find a charge against the High Sheriff of Glamorgan, Edward Kemeys, of Keven Mably. David Morgan and Thomas Hughes complain that the Sheriff took a bribe to release one Richard White, a prisoner for debt. Mr. Kemeys replies by a demurrer, that is to say, he admits the facts, but raises a question of law which he leaves to the judgment of the Court. The time of the Court, in 1596 and 1597, seems to have been entirely occupied with the rights and wrongs of a faction fight between the followers of the Matthews' of Llandaff, Baudrip and Basset of Beaupre, on the one hand, and Lewis and Herbert on the other. The remainder of this volume is taken up with State Papers, etc., referring to Cardiff, which are in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and are of very great local interest.

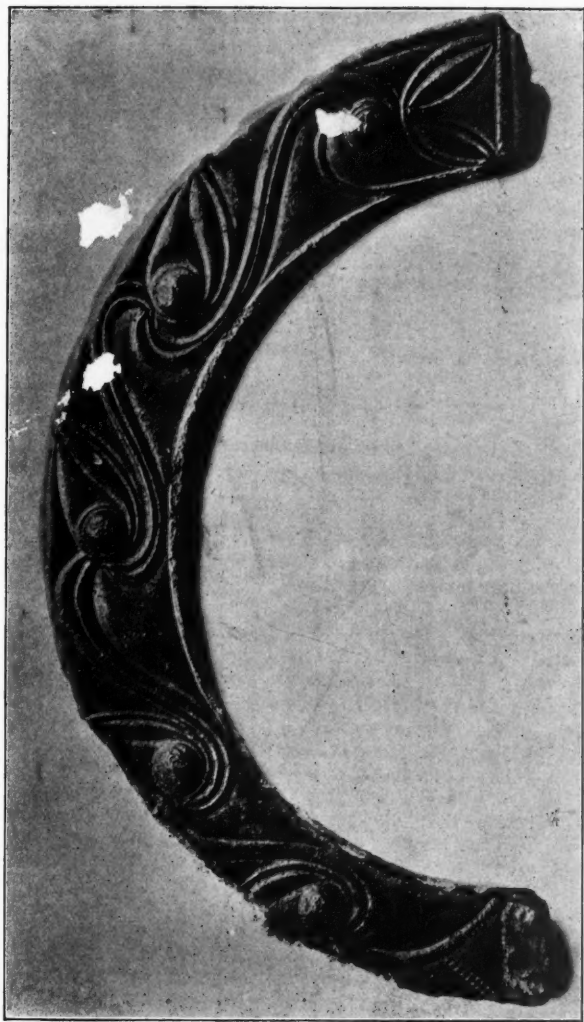
Before concluding our notice we must draw attention to the beautiful illustration of this work, which was arranged by Mr. John Ballinger, Librarian of the Cardiff Free Library. The dainty initials, each accompanied by a measured drawing of some architectural detail taken from St. John's Church, Cardiff, are in excellent taste; and the head- and tail-pieces reproduced from mediæval Cardiff tiles by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., Curator of the Cardiff Museum, are very pleasant bits of work.

It is worthy of note that the armorial insignia of Cardiff, adopted



Late-Celtic Bronze Collar from Wraxhall, Wiltshire.





Portion of Late-Celtic Bronze Collar from Llandyssil, Cardiganshire.

by the compilers of her records, are *or*, three chevrons *gules*, that is to say, the De Clare coat; but in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, 1842, the tinctures are shown the other way about: *gules*, three chevrons *or*. This is *said* to have been the escutcheon borne by Iestyn ap Gwrgant. The alteration in tinctures was accomplished by a paper contributed to the Cardiff Naturalists' Society in 1880, by the late Mr. Peter Price, and is now formally accepted by the Record Committee.

E. L.

(To be continued.)

Archæological Notes and Queries.

PART OF A LATE-CELTIC BRONZE COLLAR FOUND AT LLANDYSSIL, CARDIGANSHIRE.—This portion of a Late-Celtic bronze collar was found, five years since, in the course of ploughing a field at Llandyssil, on the extreme south of Cardiganshire. It was presented to a visitor by the tenant of the farm, and has been placed in the Bristol Museum, with the fine collar that was found in 1837 at Wraxall, Somerset. There are many points of difference between these two specimens, and some points of similarity.

The remains of a hinge at one extremity of the Llandyssil fragment, and a groove for a pin at the other, seem to suggest that the missing half corresponded with the one that has been preserved; in other words, that they formed part of a solid collar, and not one with detached beads. The plate of the hinge and its rivets still remain. The flatness of the specimen will be noticed, especially in comparison with the massive Wraxall collar, it being only about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness. As regards size, its diameter was exactly the same as that of its companion from Wraxall; so that any difficulty as regards the smallness of the opening in the one case will apply equally to the other. In both these specimens the ornamentation takes the form of connected scrolls, with perforations at the junction of the repeated curves. In the Llandyssil specimen the separate ornaments are fewer in number, and simpler in design, but the curves are bold, flowing, and regular. The perforations are all occupied by the original metal studs, the pins showing on the under side. The edges are so much corroded that it is difficult to say whether there was any zigzag or serrated pattern; probably not; but at both extremities there seems to be an indented or corded pattern on some lines of the ornament. There is evidence of considerable oxidation on the underside, from long exposure in the ground. This is considered to

have arisen from galvanic action being set up in the particular mixture of metals employed, namely, copper and lead. The use of lead marks it as a later specimen than that found at Wraxall.

The photograph of the Llandyssil collar was taken by Messrs. Villiers and Quick, of Bristol. The Wraxall collar is illustrated in the *Archæologia* (vol. liv, Pl. 48), where a list is given of the other examples known.

W. R. BARKER.

INSCRIBED FONT AT LLANBADARN FYNYDD, RADNORSHIRE.—The drawing of this font, or perhaps holy-water stoup, was sent to the editor



Font at Llanbadarn Fynydd.

by the late Mr. Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A. It is inscribed in Lombardic capitals of the fourteenth century, with the names of three of the Four Evangelists. It was found in 1896 in the foundations of the old church of Llanbadarn Fynydd.

